REGISTERED No. 1—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,617.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... 4 As.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between 3 annas and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	,, 2 8
Third do.	,, 2 8
Forth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

Nine, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence Articles Lost or Found,

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

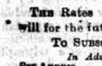
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, will despatch the S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander F. Corron, as above, from Kurrachee, on SATURDAY, the 23rd September 1876.

The "Java" is fitted in the usual style of the Company's Vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 31 First-class Passengers and 12 Second-class.

The Steamers leaving Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 13th September, and on MONDAY, the 18th idem, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the "Java."

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 29th August 1876.

STEAM TO ZANZIBAR, COMORO, MAYOTTEE NOSE BEH, MUJUNGA AND MOZAMBIQUE VIA ADEN.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), will despatch the S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander G. G. C. Stevenson, as above, on SATURDAY, the 23rd September 1876.

Passengers and Cargo can also be booked by the "Punjaub," for London, Algiers, Lisbon, Suez, Hodeida and Jeddah, changing at Aden to the S.S. JAVA, one of the Company's London Line Steamers, leaving Aden on the 3rd proximo.

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 12th September 1876.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S.S. MALDA, 1,947 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander J. Lang, on THURSDAY, the 21st September 1876, at 4 P. M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Visagapatam, Chilka-point, Calingapatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

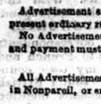
Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked for tnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S.S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander T. P. Nailer, on FRIDAY, the 22nd September, 1876, at 4 P.M., calling at Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander T. P. Nailer, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 22nd September 1876, at 4 P.M.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 577 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander— will be despatched on MONDAY, the 25th September 1876, at 2 P.M. calling at Veraval, Fore Bunder and Gulch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

Via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE

GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£6	Steerage.
Suez	22	15	6	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	Intermediate.
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	55	38	14-10	

Children under 2 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st October 1876.

ASSYRIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 15th October,

BATAVIA (a sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st November 1876.

AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st December 1876.

SUMATRA to sail on MONDAY, 1st January 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, July 1876.

STEAM TO KUTCH AND COAST.

OFFER EVERY THURSDAY.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer OORUN, 263 Tons, Commander, will leave for undermentioned ports on THURSDAY, the 21st September, at 8 A.M., from the Apollo Bunder.

Veraval. | Pore Bunder.
Mangalore. | Dwarka.
Kutch Mandvee.

For Freight or passage apply to the undersigned.

AGENT.—MANECKLALL LULLOOBHOY,
No. 99, Bazaar Gate Street.

OWNER.—JOOMABHOY LALLJEE,
Khoja Molla.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. CHILDWALL HALL ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL, are REQUESTED to SEND their BILLS of LADING for our inspection and countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

No CLAIMS for Damage or Short Delivery will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s.s. Childwall Hall.

Bombay, 19th September 1876.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Sept. 1876.
KHEDIVE	3,742	600	...J. D Steward	22nd—Southampton, Oct. 1876.
VENETIA	2,726	450	...G. J. Bibb	2nd—Suez, &c.
BOKHARA	2,903	450	...W.D.Anderson	9th—Southampton.
ASSAM	3,033	500	...G. F. Cates	16th—Suez, &c.
HYDASPES	2,984	450	...D Reanod	on 23rd—Southampton.
THIBET	2,593	400	...C. H. Eastley	30th—Suez, &c.
MALWA	2,933	450	...F. S. Tomlin	6th—Southampton

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 5 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 16th Sept. 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 3rd Oct. 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. LOMBARDY, Captain W. B. Hall, (2,723 Tons and 450 H.P.), will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any case of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 30th September 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 18th Sept. 1876. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL :—

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
EUROPA	2277	424	.....	9th Aug.	23rd Sept.
INDIA	2289	500	.....	9th Sept.	21st Oct.
MACEDONIA	2292	816	.....	7th Oct.	18th Nov.
TRINACRIA	2107	424	.....	21st Oct.	6th Dec.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

FIRST CLASS ..... Rs. 500

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 25th July 1876.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

The following Steamers will sail from Bombay as under :—

S. S. CHILDWALL HALL to sail on 30th September.
,, CITY OF BALTIMORE ,, 11th October.
,, TRENTHAM HALL to follow.

SPECIAL ATTENTION of INTENDING PASSENGERS is particularly called to these fine and very fast steamers, which have been built specially for the Indian Trade. The average time occupied on the passage is 25 days.

For Rates of Passage Money and for any further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ANCHOR LINE.

THE S. S. EUROPA, Captain J. Harris, will sail positively on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 19th September 1876.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

STAR COMPANY.

TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, 20TH SEPT.

The Performance will commence with the Screaming Farce,

NURSEY CHICKWEED,

And conclude with

A GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

PARSEE BELLE.
HEATHEN CHINEE.
TREBLE SAILORS' HORNPIPE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle ..... Rs. 2 Stalls ..... Rs. 2.
Gallery ..... ,, 1 Pit ..... As. 8.

Seats can be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co's.

Doors open at 8 30. Performance to commence at 9 o'clock.

FORT THEATRE.

THURSDAY, 21ST SEPTEMBER.

STAR COMPANY.

The Performance will commence with the Farce by H. J. Byron,

TIMOTHY TO THE RESCUE!

And conclude with Byron's Burlesque,

WILLIAM TELL,
WITH A VENGEANCE;
or
THE PET! THE PARIOT!! AND THE PIPPIN!!!

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class, Rs. 2. Second Class, Re. 1.

Seats can be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

Doors open at 8-30. Commence at 9.

PUNKAHS IN FULL SWING.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ecclesiastical Side.

In the GOODS, CHATTELS, RIGHTS and CREDITS of RAMCHUNDER BALCRUSTNA, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

YEMNABAI, widow of the said deceased ..... Applicant

Notice is hereby given, that an APPLICATION for LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of the GOODS, CHATTELS, RIGHTS and CREDITS of RAMCHUNDER BALCRUSTNA, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased, has been made to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay by the above-named Applicant as one of the widows of the said deceased. All persons concerned therein are hereby appointed to appear at the Court of Judicature at Bombay in the Esplanade on the 20th day of September 1876.

CLEMENT SMALE,
Applicant's Proctor.

THE PRINCE OF WALES SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.—The SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held on MONDAY, the 2nd October 1876, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 31, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, at 4 o'clock P. M. to transact the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet made up to 30th June 1876.
2. To elect two Directors in room of Messrs. Nursey Keeswjee and Dyall Ruttonsey who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

ખુશાલ ગેલાભાઈની કું.

i. e. KHOOSALL GHELLABHOY & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 19th September 1876.

N. B.—The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 18th September to 2nd October 1876, (both days inclusive.)

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866, called "THE TRUSTEES' and MORTGAGEES' POWERS ACT 1866," and in the Matter of LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION (with exemplification of Probate of Will and Codicil annexed) of the PROPERTY and CREDITS of the Right Honourable WILLIAM ROSE BARON SANDHURST, late of No. 18, Grosvenor Gardens, in the County of Middlesex, deceased, who died (leaving a Will and Codicil) at No. 18, Grosvenor Gardens aforesaid on the 23rd day of June 1876, and Letters of Administration (with Will and Codicil annexed) to whose property and Credits was granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 18th day of September, instant, to WILLIAM GILMOUR HILL, one of the Constituted Attorneys of the Right Honourable MARGARET BARONESS SANDHURST, executrix, and SAMUEL MANSFIELD and HORATIO MANSFIELD, Executors of the abovenamed deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that all persons being CREDITORS of or otherwise having any CLAIMS upon or against the ESTATE of the said Right Hon'ble William Rose Baron Sandhurst, deceased, are required on or before FRIDAY, the 20th day of October, 1876, to send to the said Administrator, at the Office of Messrs. REMINGTON, HORE and LANGLEY, at No. 22 Apollo Street, Bombay, the particulars of such claims upon or against the Estate of the said deceased, and at the expiration of such time the said Administrator will hand over the whole of the ASSETS of the said deceased to the said Right Hon'ble Margaret Baroness Sandhurst, Samuel Mansfield and Horatio Mansfield as such Executrix and Executors aforesaid, having regard only to the Claims of which he shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the said deceased's estate or having property of his in their hands are hereby required forthwith to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 19th day of September 1876.

RIMINGTON, HORE and LANGLEY,
Proctors, Bombay.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

A LARGE SUPPLY on hand. Usual DISCOUNT to the TRADE.

AGENTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BASS'S BEER IN WOOD.

MONTHLY Consignments of the above, Selected from the Best Brewings, are received by

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.),
BOMBAY.

SUPARI
TOOTH PASTE.

The large and increasing demand which has arisen for this efficient and agreeable preparation is the best criterion of its worth as a Preserver and Cleanser of the Teeth and Gums.

Cash.

Per Pot .... Re. 1-4-0

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

REAL MOCHA COFFEE,

In hermetically sealed tins. This Coffee will be found of superior quality, being roasted in closed cylinders; by which process the fine aroma of the berry (completely lost by the system of frying pursued by "country" cooks) is entirely preserved. A fresh consignment now on sale at

Cash.

Per lb. Tin.....Re. 1-8.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

QUININE AERATED TONIC WATER,

First introduced into this market by TREACHER & CO., (LIMITED), and prepared at their

AERATED WATER MANUFACTORIES,
BYCULLA AND POONA,

is supplied largely to the P. & O. Steamers, Clubs and Messes of Western India.

The numerous imitations of this refreshing and invigorating Water, combined with the constantly increasing sale, testify to the appreciation in which it is held by the Public.

Per dozen, Cash Re. 1.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)

A RELIABLE FILTER

IS an essential requisite for all TRAVELLERS and RESIDENTS in INDIA, where PURE WATER is so absolutely necessary to health. A large assortment of the most approved descriptions are on sale by the Undersigned, who will furnish details upon application.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

REAL TURKEY TOBACCO,
for Cigarettes;
IMPORTED OVERLAND IN TINS AT
Cash Re. 1-8, Credit Rs. 1-12.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

LETTER BARS.

Graduated for England and Inland Postage, the most convenient instrument for determining amount of Postal Rates for Letters ever introduced.

Cash, Rs. 4.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)

SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING AND NATURAL SCIENCE.

NOTIFICATION.

WITH reference to the Rules published with Notification No. 193 in the Mysore Government Gazette of the 2nd September 1876, notice is hereby given, that there are 14 VACANCIES TO BE FILLED UP in the Upper Division Class and (exclusive of 3 nominations to be made from the Central College and High Schools) 15 in the Upper Class of the Lower Division in the School of Engineering and Natural Science at Bangalore.

2. Applications for admission should be addressed to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Bangalore, so as to reach him by the 30th October 1876.

3. The selection of candidates for the Upper Division will be made by the Chief Commissioner, and the admission to the Lower Division and Class will be by public competition at an examination to be specially held for the purpose at the Central College, Bangalore, on the 15th November 1876. This examination will embrace the two subjects of Mathematics and English according to the Standard of the University Matriculation Examination.

4. The names of the candidates finally selected for admission into the School will be duly notified in the Gazette.

5. All applications must be in the subjoined form, and must further be accompanied by—

(1). A Certificate from a Medical Officer stating that the applicant is of sound bodily health and good physique.

(2). A Certificate signed by the Deputy Commissioner of a District or other Officer of corresponding rank that the candidate will, on the 20th October 1876, be not less than 17 nor more than 22 years of age, and

(3). The necessary Certificate shewing that the applicant, if a candidate for the Upper Division, has passed the University First in Arts Examination, and if a candidate for the Lower Division 1st Class, the University Matriculation Examination.

Form of Application for Admission into the School of Engineering and Natural Science.

Name in full.	Caste.	Religion.	Vernacular language.	Age on date of application.	Where educated.	Health certified by	Character certified by	Residence.	Nature of the examination from which already passed.	Department elected to serve.	Father's Name.	Father's Rank.	Father's Occupation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

Certificates of age, health, occupation, and character are enclosed.

Station and date. Signature of Applicant,
By Order,
T. CLARKE,
Officiating Secretary.

Mysore Chief Commissioner's Office, Bangalore, 13th September 1876.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 2, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the New General Post Office.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES FOR LIFE ASSURANCE IN INDIA.

REDUCED RATES for Assurance of CIVILIANS Resident in India, and for MILITARY MEN in Civil employ.

FOR Rs. 1,000 ON A SINGLE LIFE FOR THE WHOLE TERM THEREOF. *WITHOUT PROFITS.*

Age.	Yearly.	Age.	Yearly.	Age.	Yearly.	Age.	Yearly.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
20	25 9 4	24	26 14 8	28	28 10 0	32	30 13 4
21	25 14 0	25	27 5 4	29	29 2 8	33	31 6 8
22	26 3 4	26	27 12 0	30	29 11 4	34	31 1 8
23	26 8 8	27	28 2 8	31	30 4 0	35	32 11 4

BOMBAY
Medical Referee—James Jarnott, Esq., M.D.
Agents—Killick, Nixon & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of BOMBAY will be held in the Municipal Offices on WEDNESDAY, the 27th September, 1876, at 3 P. M., for the disposal of the following business :—

1. To elect a member of the Town Council in the room of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, resigned.
2. To consider the re-appointment of Mr Rennie Walton as Executive Engineer, under the provisions of Sec. 44 of Act III. of 1872.
3. Direct Surgeon Thomas Weir as Executive Officer of Health under the provisions of Sec. 45 of Act III. of 1872.
4. Sanction to be asked to the fixing of the allowance to the Auditors at Rs. 2,000 per annum each,—the increase being recommended by the Town Council on account of the enhanced duties of the Auditors.
5. Sanction to be asked to the expenditure of Rs. 4,050 from the cash balance (as provided for in the Budget for the current year) to meet the cost of the revision of Assessment.
6. Sanction to be asked to an additional grant of Rs. 3,399 10-10 for the Vaccination Department, on account of extra establishment employed and heifers purchased during the late epidemic of small-pox.
7. Resolution of the Town Council, dated 29th August 1876, recommending the Corporation to re-sanction the estimated expenditure for the construction of new Dhobies' Lines on the Flats and the expenditure of Rs. 30,000 thereon during the current year.
8. Sanction to be asked to the Resolution of the Town Council granting a compassionate allowance of Rs. 117-6-5 to Thackie, widow of Mukoond Dharmaji, late a peon in the Town Council Office.
9. Sanction to be asked to an additional expenditure of Rs. 14,750, being the excess over the approximate estimate for the construction of the Carnac Bunder Night Soil Pumping Station.
10. Sanction to be asked to the sale to Messrs. Eduljee and Byramjee Cowasjee Bisney, of 27 4-9th square yards of ground adjoining their house No. 3, Hornby Row, at Rs. 45 per sq. yd.
11. Memo. from Government, No. 2787, General Department, dated 9th September 1876, appointing Mr. James Berry as a member of the Municipal Corporation in the room of Mr. G. A. Barnett, resigned.
12. Letter from Messrs. Gotto and Beesley, dated 2nd June, 1876, regarding the Drainage of Bombay.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secy. Town Council.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 19th September 1876.

CAPTAIN BURTON'S
TONIC BITTERS.

USED with invariable benefit and STRONGLY RECOMMENDED by that Eminent Traveller.

Per Bottle—Rs. 2.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, a EUROPEAN BANDMASTER. Applications with Testimonials to be addressed to BAND SECRETARY, 3rd Regiment N. L. I., Kolhapore.

YOUNGER'S PALE ALE, in Casks of 3 dozen and 4 dozen quarts, Rs. 4-8 per dozen, at the Godowns of C. MACDONALD and Co.

FOR SALE, a Second-hand 5 Horse Power VERTICAL BOILER. For particulars apply to the MANAGER *Bombay Gazette.*

THACKER, VINING & Co.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs. a.
New Regulations for the Instruction and Movements of Cavalry, 1876	3 4
Instructions for Cavalry Advanced and Rear Guards, Outposts, &c., 1876	0 8
Eastern Persia, an account of the Journeys of the Persian Boundary Commission, 1870-72, edited by Sir F. J. Goldsmid and W. T. Blanford, 2 vols., Illustrated	29 0
Williams' Principles and Practice of Veterinary Surgery, Second Edition, Revised and Enlarged	21 0
The History of the Jewish Church; by Dean Stanley, Third Series, with Maps	9 12
Bryant's Practice of Surgery, Second Edition, Illustrated, 2 vols.	17 0
Routledge's Every Boy's Annual for 1877, handsomely bound and profusely Illustrated	4 4
Notes on Building Construction, 2 vols., including Masonry, Carpentry, Roofs, Plumbing, Plastering, Painting, Glazing, &c., &c., Illustrated	15 0
Plutarch's Lives, Langhorn's Translation, Grecian Section, Text and Notes, &c., 1876	3 12
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Coghlan's Epitome of Hindu Law Cases	5 8

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Offices: 9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

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TO The DIRECTORS of the

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

Gentlemen,

I hereby request that you will allocate me _____ Shares in the above Association, for which I enclose the Deposit of Rs. 20* per Share, amounting to Rs. _____ and I agree to accept such Shares or any less number, you may allot to me. I authorise you to insert my name on the Register of Shareholders after the Association has been registered.

Name in full _____

Residence _____

Profession _____

Post Town _____ *dated this* _____ *day of* _____ 1876.

† Signature _____

The above Form for Shares, when filled up,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, 19TH SEPT., 1876.

MARKET closed for the Holidays.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP STATELIN, 1,074 tons, Captain O'Brien, will sail to-day for Moulmein, with a general cargo.

THE S.S. ARAGO, 1,061 tons, Captain L. Jones, sailed yesterday for Marseilles via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Dr. T. Smith and one deck passenger.

THE SHIP GALLOWAY, 1,329 tons, Captain J. McKinlay, arrived in harbour on the 18th instant from Leith, with a cargo of 1,743 tons coals. Captain reports that two seamen were lost in the Pentland Firth, and also a life, stay and gear attached to it, and had to leave my boat. She experienced strong gales off Cape of Good Hope, and moderate weather the rest of the passage. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
16	Galloway	McKinlay	Leith, May 27.
19	Ranjore (s)	Hall	Suez, Sept. 8.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	Arago (s)	Jones	Marseilles.

The ship Statelin, O'Brien, to Moulmein, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Venetia, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Calipso, to Trieste, &c.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.			
17	D. of Devonshire(s).	.....	London.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.			
15	Dacca (s)	.....	Calcutta.
16	Asia (s)	.....	Rangoon.
17	Chemnez	.....	Rangoon.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

July. 5 Tenger, H. M. G., boat, Wodehouse, from Hodida.
6 Tarado, S Dredger, Goldsmid, from London.
6 Lord Northbrook, ship, Christian, from Cardiff.
21 Dalhousie, I. G. S., Elton, from Perim.
31 Roman Empire, ship, Bostard, from Cardiff.
31 Penmore, ship, Bowsie, from Newcastle.
28 Stratton Audley, ship, Pickard, from Cardiff.
28 Scots Grey, ss, Grant, from Cardiff.
2 Arratoon, ss, Code, from Constantinople.
4 Consolation, ss, Barclay, from Hongkong.
5 Cydonia, ss Downie, from Suez.
6 Ambassador, ss, Williamson, from Shanghai.
6 L. mbardy, ss, Seaton, from Southampton.
7 Holland, ss, Jaski, from Batavia.
8 Dura, ss, Thomson, from Foochow.
8 Pembroke, ss, James, from Carrif.
8 Indus, ss, Shallard, from Shanghai.
8 Sum-ura, ss, Cabaarn, from Genoa.
9 Djafferia, ss, Mansoor, from Berbera.
9 Ans ralia, ss, Bozzo ti, from Bombay.
9 Asia, ss, Peters, from Calcutta.
9 Tigre, ss, Brunet, from Marseilles.
10 Calipso, ss, Egger, from Alexandria.
10 Peca, ss, Hyde, from Bombay.
10 Mira, ss, Lee, from Calcutta.
11 Calabra, ss, Bakker, from Amsterdam.
11 Ariadne, G Corvet, Kuchne, from Seychelles.
* Galatea, ss, Peterson, from Bombay.
13 Monaro, ss, Wallace, from Greenock.

DEPARTURES.

3 Consolation, ss, Barclay, to London.
6 Ambassador, ss, Williamson, to London.
6 Lombardy, ss, Seaton, to Bombay
7 Scots Grey, ss, Grant, to Kurrachee.
8 Tenger, H M. G., boat, Wodehouse, to Berbera.
8 Lord Northbrook, ship, Christain, to Bassein.
8 Cashmere, ss, Crowder, to Zanzibar.
8 Holland, ss, Jaski, to Newdep.
8 Duns, ss, Thomson, to London.
9 Ara ia, ss, Code, to Busaorah.
9 Indus, ss, Shallard, to London.
9 Sumatra, ss, Cabeara, to Bombay.
10 Cydonia, ss, Downie, to Calcutta.
10 Australia, ss, Bozzo ti, to Marseilles.
10 Tigre, ss, Brunet to China.
10 Calipso, ss, Egger, to Bombay.
10 Peca, ss, Hyde, to Venice.
10 Mira, ss, Lee, to London.
11 Labourdonnais, ss, Baron, to Mauritius.
11 Asia, ss, Paiseau, to Marseilles.
11 C lebes, ss, Bakker, to Batavia.
12 Aria ne, G Cor-et, Kuchne, to Portsaid.
12 * Galatea, ss, Peterson, to Suez.

The raise f alates which had taken fire in the Hrabour and been afterward scuttled and saved vide 7th June 1876.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Teredo, S. Dredger, Goldsmid, from London.
Dalhousie, I. G. S., Elton, from Perim.
Roman Empire, ship, Bostard, from Cardiff.
Penmore, ship, Bowsie, from Newcastle.
Stratton Audley, ship Pickard, from Cardiff.
Mindello, P G boat, Bastos, from Lisbon.
Pembroke, ss, James, from Cardiff.
Djafferia, ss, Mansoor, from Berbera.
Monaro, ss, Wallace, from Greenock.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Europa s—247¼ cwts coir yarn, Shamjee Pudumsee; 63¼ cwt's coir yarn, W and G Graham and Co; 100 bales cotton, Khimjee Hurrdass; 22 bales cotton and 49 bales wool, Khimjee Assur; 11 bales wool, W Nicol and Co; 81 bales wool, Donsbhoy; Pestonjee Khurshatta; 28 bales wool, Premjee Peraj; 85 bales wool, Hurroomull Chelseeram; 166 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 30 bales wool, Dewjee Sewjee.

FOR LONDON.

Khalifa s—574 pieces E teeth, Moolchund Jewraj; 1 bundle E teeth, Curreemr Pundersbhoy; 19 cases chundroos and 11 cases cowries Peershboy Assur; 200 cwts horns, Comersbhoy Chandabhoy; 115 packages cloves, Tharia Tyeb; 93 cases mother of pearl shells, Abdoola Moosa; 225 cwts coir yarn, Talub Arbee; 150 cwts horns, Hasum Noormamed; 4 bales hides, Abdoola Mamed; 11 bales hides, Mahamed Allena; 29 bales hides, Bomjee Allyreas; 13 bales skins, Dhrumsey Velljee; 1 bundle skins, Kakhusroo Merbhan, 18 bales hides, Dawoodbhoy Hasam.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Sunnaire s—800 cwts wheat and 428½ cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.
Venetia s—14 bales hides, P and O Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Cara s—100 bales cotton, Jankeedas Foolchund; 30 bales cotton Khetseedas Hurmookroy.

FOR VENICE.

Venetia s—54 bales hides, P and O Co.
Calipso s—1,000 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Venetia s—38 bags coffee, P and O Co.

FOR BUSHOOTR.

Venetia s—1 chest silk and 6 chests indigo, P and O Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Venetia s—606 ba'es jute, 23 bales gunny cloth, 18 packages skins and 350 bales cotton, P and Co.
Calipso s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 500 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 150 bales cotton, Ewart, Latham and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 18th September 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected	29·754
Temperature of the Air	81·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·5
Dew Point	76·1
Relative humidity of Air	·888
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	4·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m)	84·6
Minimum do. (read at 9-30 a. m.)	76·0
General Direction of wind	WNW, W, WNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	368
Fall of Rain	0·00 inches
Total fall during the month	3·94 "
" " " year	49·27 "

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 16.

Thompson, Captain, Bengal, Asst Comr, from leave, from England.

SEPTEMBER 18.

Shaw, Lieut. Bengal The Royal Scots, from leave, from England.
Cooran, Captain, Bombay 68th Regt, on duty, from Australia.
Tanner, Lieut Col, Bombay 2nd Belooches, on duty, from Poona.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(Central Provinces' Gazette, 16th September 1876.)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lt J C Addison, R E, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, attached to the Kaghan Division, passed the Colloquial Examination in Hindustani on the 8th inst.

Capt E W H Miller, Asst Comr, received charge of the Registrar's Office, Mandla Dist, from Mr. Nobin Cristo Bose, Extra Asst Comr, on the forenoon of the 1st Sept 1876.

Capt E W C H Miller, Asst Comr, received charge of the Mandla Treasury from Mr Nobin Kristo Bose, Extra Asst Comr, on the forenoon of the 1st inst.

Capt E W C H Miller, Asst Comr, received charge of the Office of Secy of the Mandla Dist Fund Committee, on the forenoon of the 1st inst.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Punjab Government Gazette, September 14.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Surgn W E B Moynan, in medl charge of the 40th N I, at Ferozepore, is appointed to officiate as Civil Surgn of Ferozpore, vice Surgn-Maj H F Williams, transferred to Lucknow.

Col Sir F B Pollock, K C S I, Comr and Supt, Peshawur Division, has obtained privilege leave of absence for two months and two-ty-two days, with effect from the afternoon of the 1st Sept 1876.

Mr D C Macnabb, Comr and Supt, is appointed to the charge of the Peshawur Division, during the absence on leave of Col Sir F B Pollock, K C S I.

Mr J Oliver, C S I, Depy Comr, Gurgaon, has obtained privilege leave of absence for two months, with effect from the afternoon of the 25th Aug 1876.

Mr E B Francis, Asst Comr, Delhi, is appointed to officiate as Depy Comr of a Gurgaon as a temporary arrangement, with effect from the afternoon of the 25th Aug 1876, vice Mr J Oliver, C S I, proceeding on leave.

Mr W F Woodward, Judg', Small Cause Court, Amritsar, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months, with effect from the forenoon of the 7th Sept 1876.

Mr Pandit Moti Lal, Kathju, Extra Asst Comr, Lahore, is appointed to offici te as Judge, Small Cause Court, Amritsar, during the abs n ce on leave of Mr. W F Woodward.

Mr W Parker, Judg', Small Cause Court, reported his arrival at Lahore on the 29th Aug 1876, on return from the furlough granted to him in "Punjab Govt Gazette," Notification No 1304, dated 4th May 1875.

Maj A F P Harcourt, Offg Depy Comr, Jhang, has obtained privilege leave of absence for one month and 10 days, with effect from the forenoon of the 2nd Sept 1876.

Mr R M Connachie, Asst Comr, Shahpoor, is appointed to officiate as Depy Comr, Jhang, during the absence on leave of Maj A F P Harcourt.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Head Quarters, Simla, 8th September 1876.)

At a Genl Court Martial, assembled at Peshawar on Saturday, the 26th day of Aug 1876, Lt Alfred Ambrose Lane, of the 51st Regt King's Own Lt Infy, was arraigned on the following charge :—

CHARGE.—Having deserted from a detachment of the 51st Regt King's Own Lt Infy, at Cherat, on or about the 31st July 1876.

FINDING.—The Court finds that the prisoner Lt Alfred Ambrose Lane, of the 51st Regt (King's Own Lt Infy,) to be cashiered.

SENTENCE.—The Court sentence the prisoner, Lt Alfred Ambrose Lane, of the 51st Regt (King's Own Lt Infy,) to be cashiered.

J. H. COCHRANE, Lt-Col, 1-6th The King's, President.

PESHAWAR, 26th Aug 1876.

APPROVED AND CONFIRMED.—But in accordance with the strong recommendation to mercy forwarded by the Court, I remit the sentence, trusting that the leniency now shown him will enable Lt Lane to pursue an honourable career in the service.

FRED. P. HAINES, Genl, C-in-C in India.

SIMLA, 1st Sept 1876.

By order of H E the C-in-C in India,
P. S. LUMSDEN, Maj Genl, Adjt Genl in India.

(Head Quarters, Simla, 9th September 1876.)

At a General Court Martial, assembled at Fort William, Calcutta, on Monday, the 14th day of Aug 1876, Capt Archibald Lewis Playfair, 51 S C, was arraigned on the following charge :—

CHARGE.—Having behaved in a scandalous manner, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, while Supt of the Hazarebagh Jail, in the following instances :—

1st—Having, on some date subsequent to the 15th Oct 1874, erased or caused to be erased a remark written in the margin of page 163, of the Visitor's Book of the European Penitentiary, Hazarebagh, by Mr A. Beadon, Offg Depy Comr of Hazarebagh, consisting of the following words, or words to the like effect, namely—"No, I mean re-introduced, M. B."—with the intention of suppressing, from the notice of superior authority, the fact that Mr Beadon had asserted that a certain new scale of diet for the prisoners had been introduced into the Penitentiary, previous to the 15th Oct 1874 ; which fact he, Capt Playfair, had by an entry in the said book on the latter date denied.

2nd—Having, with the aforesaid intention, omitted, in contravention of the rules of the Jail Dept, to forward, or cause to be forwarded, to his departmental superior, a copy of certain remarks written by Mr Beadon in the said book on or about the 25th Nov 1874, which remarks contained an explanation by Mr Beadon had stated on the 16th Dec 1874, by an entry in the said book, that the said new scale of diet had been re-introduced into the Penitentiary.

3rd—Having, on or about the 20th Feb 1875, with the aforesaid intention, previous to sending the said Visitor's book to Col Boddam, Depy Comr of Hazarebagh, removed therefrom pages 150 to 168, both inclusive, containing the remark of Mr Beadon made on or about the 25th Nov 1874, and referred to in the 2nd instance.

FINDING.—The Court finds that the prisoner, Capt Archibald Lewis Playfair, of the 51 S C, is

Of the first instance of the charge, Not guilty.
Of the second instance, Not guilty.
Of the third instance, Not guilty.
And not guilty of the preamble of the Charge.

C. B. BARON, Col, President.

FORT WILLIAM, 19th Aug 1876.

APPROVED AND CONFIRMED.
FRED. P. HAINES, Genl, C-in-C, in India.

SIMLA, 1st Sept 1876.

The Court has conveyed to the C-in-C, by separate letter, its decision that the acquittal of Capt (now Maj) Playfair is full and honorable. In this Sir Frederick Haines is happy to be able to concur.

By order of H E the C-in-C in India,
P S LUMSDEN, Maj Genl, Adjt Genl in India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, September 16.)

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr J J Allen, an Asst Supdt of the 1st grade, is allowed privilege leave for three months, under section XI, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st Sept 1876.

Mr M R Trower, an Asst Supdt of the 1st grade, availed himself on the 25th Aug 1876 of the two years' furlough granted to him in Gazette of India Notification No 51, dated 27th Feb 1875.

Mr K E Symons, an Asst Supt of the 1st grade, is allowed privilege leave for two months under section XI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 22nd Aug 1876.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, RAJPUTANA, P. W. D.

In supersession of the Notification No 1137 S, dated 13th May 1876, published in the "Gazette of India," Part II, dated 27th idem, page 286, Mr James Rollo is permanently appointed Asst Engr, 1st grade, from the date of Asst Engr Capt Leadam's leaving the P W D of the Administration, viz, the 9th July 1876.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Mr Elliot Playfair Smyth Hill, Probationary Asst Surveyor 4th grade, for one month, from the 1st inst, under section 12 Supplement, F of the Civil Leave Code.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—MILITARY WORKS.

With the approval of the Govt of India, P W Dept, the following officiating appointments are made :—

Lt J W Thurburn, R E, to officiate as Ex Engr 2nd Peshawur Div, Military Works, during the absence of Lt Nicolson, R E, on privilege leave.

Capt G D'A Jackson, to officiate as Ex Engr, Mooltan Div, Military Works, during the absence of Mr Hilton, on privilege leave.

With reference to Govt of India P W D Notification, No 369, dated 22nd Aug 1876, the following officers are posted to the circle opposite their names :—

A G H Sim, R E, 4th Circle Military Works.
Lt J A Ferrier, R E, 2nd Circle Military Works.
Lt W F H Stafford, R E, 2nd Circle Military Works.

Hony Capt J Copeland, Asst Engr, 3rd grade, transferred from 2nd to 1st Circle, Military Works, in Inspr Genl, Military Works' Notification No 93 of 28th Aug 1876, is posted to the Fort William Div.

With reference to Inspr Genl's Notification No 95 of the 1st current, Mr J A. Conner, Overseer, 2nd grade, is posted to the Jubbulpore Divn Military Works.

Capt A Hill, R E, Ex Engr, 4th grade, attached to this Circle in Inspr Genl's Notification No 74 of 8 h June 1876, is posted to the 1st Rawalpindee Divn which he joined on the afternoon of 14th April 1876.

Privilege leave for fifteen days is granted to Mr Martin, Asst Engr, 2nd Chukrata Divn, with effect from 18th June 1876.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER AND SUPERINTENDENT, ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS.

Capt Dalwood, Harbour Master, is granted two months' privilege leave with effect from the date of departure of the 2nd as Govt ship Zarewitch.

Capt Dalwood availed himself of the leave granted him in Order No 131 of the 14th instant, this morning.

CONSULTING ENGINEER'S OFFICE—GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

Lt D A Scott, R E, Asst Engr, 1st Grade, Offg Depy Consulting Engr to the Govt of India for Guaranteed Railways at Calcutta, passed the departmental standard examination according to chapter II, Section IV, para 22, on the 12th Sept 1876.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

Mr J Collet, Engr-in-C, Western Rajputana State Railway, is granted thirty seven days' privilege leave, with effect from the 4th Sept 1876.

RAJPOOTANA STATE RAILWAY.

With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No 121, dated 27th July 1876, Mr C G Berry, Supervisor, 2nd grade, reported his arrival at Agra for employment in the Loco Dept of that Railway, on the forenoon of the 19th Aug 1876.

With reference to this Office Notification No 43, dated 16th Aug 1876, Mr B W Blood, Ex Engr, 4th grade, made over, and Mr E Johnston, Ex Engr, 4th grade, again received charge of the Ajmere Div, on the forenoon of 7th inst.

TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.

Mr G H Tait, Ex Eng 3rd grade availed himself of the two months' privilege leave granted to him in this Office Notification No. 5 of 2nd Jan 1876, from the afternoon of the 14th inst.

With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No 96 of 1st June 1876, Mr N Hecquet, Sub-Engr, 1st grade, reported his arrival at Bareilly on the afternoon of the 29th Aug 1876 and is posted to the Durbhunga Div, Tirhoot State Railway.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

With reference to Govt India Notification No 140, P W D, of 30th March 1876, Mr C D Berrill, Supervisor, 2nd grade, joined the Railway on the afternoon of the 15th Dec 1875, and was posted to No 2 Div.

Mr C D Berrill, Supervisor, 2nd grade, of No 2, Jaipur Div is transferred to Purnea section. He joined that section on the afternoon of the 31st August 1876.

Mr T E Owen Ex Engr, is temporarily transferred to the Office of the Engr-in-C from the date of his giving over charge of No 3 Div. He joined this office at Darjeeling on the forenoon of the 8th Sept 1876.

HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS.

Mr E Johnston, Ex Engr, 4 h grade, reported his departure from Mhow on the 30th Aug 1876, to rejoin his post at Ajmere.

Mr J Curley, temporary Supervisor, 1st grade, Baroda Div, returned on the 1st Sept 1876 from the privilege leave granted in Notification No 33, dated 19th April 1876.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

Mr J B Chalmers, Asst Engr, 1st grade, Shujabad Div, is granted twenty days' privilege leave from 11th Sept 1876, or such subsequent date has he may avail himself of it.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

With reference to Notification No 103, dated 2nd Sept 1876, Mr H F Storey, Ex Engr, 1st grade, made over, and Mr S Dooley, Ex Engr, 4th grade, received charge of the Chenab Divn of the Lahore Sec on the forenoon of the 8th Aug 1876.

Mr A W Spratt, Overseer, 1st grade, Jhelum Divn, is allowed one month's privilege leave with effect from the afternoon of the 1st Sept 1876.

Mr A Wallace, Sub-Engr, 1st grade, Jhelum Divn, is allowed three month's privilege leave with effect from the forenoon of 29th Aug 1876.

POSTAL NOTICES.

QUEENSLAND, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE, VIA SINGAPORE AND TORRES STRAITS.

Tuesday	Oct. 3	Tuesday	Nov. 28
"	" 31	"	Dec. 26

ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, DELAGOA BAY, NATAL AND TABLE BAY *VIA* ADEN.

Friday	Sept. 22	Monday	Nov. 20
Monday	Oct. 23	"	Dec. 18

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

The after packet, hitherto made up at the General Post Office, has been abolished, and the times for posting extended to the hours given in the subjoined Table.

A Post Office has been established at the Boree Bunder Railway Station, where Letters and Papers, too late for the Mail closing at the General Post Office, are received *without fee* up to 5 minutes of the departure of Trains.

No Letters or Papers can be posted in the Railway Carriage Letter Box.

Latest hour for Posting

MAILS,	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, and Papers.	At General Post Office. Registered Letters & Parcels.	At Branch Post Offices.	At the Boree Bunder Railway Station Post Office.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway	4-50 P.M.	3 P.M.	3 P.M.	5-25 P.M.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur, Seroor, Deccan, and S. M. Country	1-20 P.M.	12 NOON.	11-30 A.M.	1-55 P.M.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Peshawar, and Kutch	4-30 A.M.	4 P.M. of previous day.	5-30 P.M. of previous day.	...
or ditto in Southern Concan, viz, for Pen, Nagotna, Mahad, Khed, Dapoolee, and Sutnagherry	10 A.M.	4 P.M. of previous day.	6-30 A.M.	...
For ditto on the S. B. Line and the G. I.P. Railway as far as Poona for Urun and Panvel	5-30 A.M.	Do.	5-30 P.M. of previous day	...

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails are received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

LETTERS.—There are six deliveries in Bombay every day; at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 1 P.M., 2 P.M. and 5 P.M. The inland mail goes out at 5-30 P.M., for Khandesh, Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar; for Poona, the Deccan, Southern Mahrat a Country, and Madras Presidency, also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor, at 4 P.M.; and for Scinde, Kattywar, and Kutch at 6-30 P.M. For all Post Towns in Southern Concan, viz, for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoli and Ratnaherri at 10 A.M. For the South Eastern lines as far as Poona, 5-3 A.M. The Overland Mail for Eng and is despatched every Friday evening at 5 o'clock, and class at 8-30 o'clock for letter and 1-3 P.M. for newspapers the books Late packets are received, on payment of extra postage up till 4-30 P.M. at Apollo Bunder and on board till the hour of the steamer's departur (5 P.M.) at an additional fee of 4 annas. Postage on inland letters not exceeding ½ tolah, 4 annas, 1 tola 1 anna, above ½ and not exceeding of 2 tolahs 2 annas. On letters to the United Kingdom not exceeding ½ ounce via Brindisi 6 annas, 1 ounce 12 annas; via Southampton not exceeding ½ ounce 5 annas, 1 ounce 10 annas.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTICING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

DUTTON—September 11th, at Simla, the Hon'ble Mrs. C. Dutton, of a son.
KERTLAND—September 16th, at Allahbad the wife of James Carlile Kertland, Esq., E. I. Railway, of a son.
LAIDMAN—September 15th, at Kenton Lodge, Naini Tal, the wife of G. J. Laidman, C S., of a son.
VALLEY—September 14th, at Allahbad, the wife of J. E. Valley, Apothecary, Civil Hospital, of a son.

DEATHS.

GREEN—September 12th, at his Choki, Sirhind Canal, Mr. R. W. E. Green, C. E., Assistant Engineer, Irrigation Branch, aged 28.
UASHON—September 13th, at Royapetta, Madras, Sophia Amelia, the wife of Mr. Hector M. Upshon, and eldest daughter of Senior Apothecary William Leach, aged 28 years.
WESTON—September 15th, at Meerut, Edwin Allister Wilson, the beloved son of Mrs. and Mr. Edwin Weston, aged 1 year, 10 months and 17 days.

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12, RAMPART ROW.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittance sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1876.

IT is singular how often murderers prove to be very stupid people. At the time of committing their misdeeds they may think they are showing wonderful cunning when they are only blundering into mistakes which will sooner or later help to bring them to justice. There are no doubt many instances on record in which murderers have carried out their plans so ingeniously that they have died with their secret in their breast; but it is a fortunate dispensation for the better disposed portions of humanity that, as a rule, the murderer is not endowed with extraordinary cunning such as will enable him to baffle the researches of the representatives of law and justice. The majority of murderers are found out sooner or later through their sheer blundering. For not having studied murder as a fine art, and its concealment as a science, they pay the penalty; and we dare say De Quincey, if he were alive, would feel no pity at all for people who are so foolish as to show such clumsy workmanship with the knife, the hatchet, or the poison-bottle, that their discovery becomes a comparatively easy matter. One of the stupidest and at the same time cruellest murders that we have read about for some time past was the one which was committed at Mombadavie in Bombay on the 15th August last. The case was tried on Monday at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, and notwithstanding the foolish and blasphemous rhodomontade of the counsel who appeared for the prisoner, no sensible man can have a doubt that the sentence which Sir Charles Sargent delivered was the only just one which could have been passed upon Jetha Ramchunder. A brief recapitulation of the heads of the case should prove interesting even to people who are acquainted with some of the peculiarities of Eastern life; while no doubt the facts will surprise any Englishman who does not possess that knowledge. Lalldass Subaram, the father of a family living near Bhooleshwur, lay down after dinner, and his children went out to play, nearly naked, as most native children are who play in the streets of Bombay, but still plentifully adorned with ornaments. One of the children of Lalldass, named Tribhowan, about eight years of age, had played about for some time when a man called Jetha approached the group and commenced talking to the children. One he sent away to buy peas and groundnuts. He seemed to have taken a particular fancy to little Tribhowandass, and when the other lad came back with the peas and nuts the man shared them with Tribhowandass. He tempted the child to go with him, and one or two hours afterwards the two were seen by a Banian lad walking together near the Mombadavie Temple, in the grounds attached to which there is a large tank. The lad knew the child, because he had seen him at caste feasts with his father, and doubtless he wondered where he could be wandering to with Jetha. The man led the child into the grounds of the temple, and they sat down together by the edge of the tank. Jetha must have told little Tribhowandass that he would give him sweetmeats if he would only consent to do what he would tell him; and tempted by such a bait, we can readily imagine that the child promised to let Jetha take all his ornaments. Probably Jetha said he only wanted to see the boy's silver anklets, his silver waistchain, and the sacred beads and threads he wore; but with whatever tale he may have deluded Tribhowandass, his plan succeeded, and he knew that the boy would make no resistance. He found, however, that he could not get the bangles off, and telling the lad to sit still while he would go to fetch him sweetmeats he went to a silversmith, named Muggun Maneckchund, in the bazaar and asked for the loan of a pair of pincers to remove the bangles from his brother's son. Muggun's barber was gossiping with him in the shop, and he heard Jetha making his request. The silversmith gave Jetha the pincers, and Jetha went to the little fellow, who was sitting patiently and innocently by the edge of the tank, and attempted to remove the ornaments. Failing, Jetha went back to his friend the silversmith and asked him to come and take off the bangles. Muggun left his shop in the care of the barber, and reached the tank at about nine o'clock at night, where he removed, at Jetha's request, all the silver ornaments that were worn by the child. Jetha handed the waistchain to him and asked him to melt it down and he would call for the silver; and when Muggun had put the chain in his pocket, he finished his singular part in this transaction, and returned to the company of his friend the barber, leaving Jetha and the child sitting together. The remainder of the story may be guessed. Old Lalldass had soon missed his son, and at once began to search for him. Tribhowandass' playmates told him that they had seen him eating peas and nuts with Jetha. The father went out and searched for his son, for a long time in vain. He informed the police of the occurrence. Next morning he found his son—but dead. Little Tribhowandass had been murdered near the place where the silversmith had left him and Jetha together, and his body was discovered floating in the tank by a native policeman. The body, which was of course stripped of every ornament, was examined by a medical man, and the blood about the mouth, the marks upon the throat, left no doubt that the unfortunate child had first been suffocated and then thrown into the water. In considering these facts, one does not know whether to be more surprised at the insatiable greed of the murderer or the surprising stupidity which he exhibited in all his operations. He sold the child's bangles to a silversmith for Rs. 4, and the waistchain which he gave to the other silversmith Muggun he never called for; so that all that he gained in exchange for his trouble in entrapping a child at play, buying it sweetmeats, piying it with lies, robbing it of its trinkets, murdering it, and subsequently receiving a sentence of death at the High Court, was this small sum of money and the sacred thread and bead necklace which Tribhowandass had upon his person. It is scarcely conceivable that any reasonable being would put himself to the trouble taken by Jetha Ramchunder for the sake of such miserable booty. Yet that Jetha was so carried away by avarice as to commit murder deliberately for Rs. 4 there can be no doubt; and all that can be said about him is that he is one of those unfortunately constituted persons who are exceedingly dangerous to society and themselves. His stupidity is easily apparent. When he found the temple quiet, and nobody moving near the tank, he must have murdered the child in the belief that he was thereby destroying all evidence of the robbery he had committed. He never reflected that he had been seen with Tribhowandass by the companions of the child and other people; that he had gone to the silversmith's for pincers, and that he could be identified not only by Muggun but by the barber. In the clumsiest way imaginable he forgot all these things, and then choked the child in order to conceal an offence which was vastly inferior to the murder he committed. As we have already said, it is fortunate that murderers are not always endowed with brains equal to their blood-thirstiness; otherwise they would be much more terrible than men like this poor misguided fool Jetha Ramchunder.

We think that one or two remarks might be made with advantage upon certain features of the trial in the High Court. Was there not something extremely suspicious in the conduct of the silversmith Muggun? Was it such a common occurrence with him to assist at 9 o'clock at night to take off the bangles of a child by the edge of a lonely tank that he did not think it necessary to inform the police of Jetha's proceedings? We presume that he heard next day of the discovery of the body of a child in the tank where he had been on the previous night. The murder was certain to be reported in all the vernacular papers, and to be a topic of conversation with everybody in the vicinity of his shop. He knew that he had got a child's waistchain on the previous night under exceedingly peculiar circumstances. Yet did he ever think of informing the police of the strange affair in which he had performed a part? On the contrary, the Public Prosecutor had to state that Muggun was by no means a voluntary witness. We think that everything points to the conclusion that this man knew that Jetha was about to rob the child, and that he received the waistchain, which was never called for, as his share of the robbery, if not worse. This fact would easily account for his reluctance to become a witness in the trial against Jetha, and we should like to know why the police did not think it necessary to attach some prominence to this silversmith's proceedings. In our opinion there is reason to believe that Muggun should have been placed in the dock on a charge of being, at the very least, an accomplice in the robbery of the murdered child. It is extremely discreditable to our system of justice that no inquiry should be thought necessary by the authorities into the conduct of a man who stands in such a peculiar relation to the actions of the murderer of Tribhowndass as this silversmith undoubtedly does.

Was the conduct of the defence all that could be desired by any man who feels respect for the honour and character of the Bombay bar? We had not the privilege of hearing Dr. Kavanagh defending his "poor Hindoo" friend Jetha Ramchunder. But if we may judge by the newspaper reports his speech was a singular mixture of audacity, bad judgment, worse taste, and the worst excrescences of a degraded Old Bailey style. After performing the hackneyed antics of complimenting the prosecutors for their eloquence and learning, and the jury for their intelligence, he proceeded to make two surprising statements—one, that there was no evidence before the Court to justify the jury in finding his poor Hindoo guilty, and the other, that the charge against the poor Hindoo was a vile conspiracy of the police. With all respect to Dr. Kavanagh, we think that the evidence against his client, circumstantial as it was, no doubt, was completely damning. There was the evidence of the children who saw Jetha speaking to Tribhowandass and giving him peas and nuts to eat; of the boy who bought the peas and nuts; of the lad who subsequently saw Jetha leading his victim by the hand in the vicinity of the tank where the body of the child was subsequently found; of the silversmith, who accompanied Jetha to the tank, and knocked off the child's bangles; of the fact that the child was wearing bangles on its feet, a silver chain round its waist, and a trifling necklace and a Brahminical thread; and that while the body of the child was recovered without any of those ornaments, Muggun deposed that he had received a silver waistchain from Jetha, another jeweller that he had bought two silver bangles from Jetha for Rs. 4, and a respectable European policeman that the necklace and the Brahminical thread were subsequently found tied up in one of Jetha's handkerchiefs. Could a more convincing chain of evidence be brought against any man than there was against Dr. Kavanagh's "poor Hindoo?" We think not, and we will do Dr. Kavanagh's intelligence the credit of believing that he also must have been convinced of the absolute truth of the charges brought against the murderer he was defending. We are therefore surprised—and, for the sake of the bar of which Dr. Kavanagh is a member, we may say sorry—that he not only reiterated his personal belief in the innocence of Jetha, but brought a charge against the police which he had not a tittle of evidence to support directly or indirectly. We are unhappily accustomed in India to the spectacle of desperate lawyers, in the vain hope of getting a verdict from the jury whose intelligence they are never weary of eulogising, blackguarding the police when they have no other case; but, as a rule, before doing so, they endeavour to justify their charges against that much-abused body of public servants. Dr. Kavanagh does not appear to have done anything of the kind. He asks, with the proud air of a man who feels that he is making a complete conquest over the hearts of his "intelligent" but susceptible jury, such silly and childish questions as, "What hand did "Jetha hold the peas in?" or, "when you saw "the body of the child in the water, did you or "did you not, sir," (tremendous emphasis here, doubtless) "think it was a duck?" Beyond these not very intellectual efforts to break down the evidence against his client Dr. Kavanagh did not go; and as for showing reason for his serious charges against the police, he gave none—probably because there was none to give. But the part in Dr. Kavanagh's conduct of the defence in this case which we most regret is undoubtedly the conclusion of his speech to the jury. When we look at the evidence, when we consider the inference which any honest and reasonable man would draw from that evidence, we are pained to think that any lawyer in Bombay could so far forget himself as to yield to the temptation of making such a weakly-strong blasphemous peroration as disfigured Dr. Kavanagh's address. We need not repeat the language we allude to, but we would ask him, in respect for his profession and his own character for industry and learning, to refrain from using before "intelligent juries" and painstaking judges, language which is very much worse in character than mere Hibernian rhodomontade.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGL

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

POONA RACES.

POONA, 19TH SEPT.

THE HACKS.

Viking 1

Time—1m. 30s.

GALLOWAYS.

Syrian 1

Time—2m. 59s.

WINNERS' HANDICAP.

Lachin 1

Time—4m. 5s.

POONA HANDICAP.

Touch It 1
Fireman 2

Time—3m, 49s.

SELLING STAKES.

Clown 1

Time—2m. 1s.

An objection has been made against Touch It. The decision is not yet known.

Rain fell before the last race was run.

THE SECRETARYSHIP TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA IN THE P. W. DEPARTMENT.

ALLAHABAD, 19TH SEPT.

General Crommelin will most probably succeed Colonel Dickens as Secretary to the Government of India, in the Department of Public Works, in March next.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

LONDON, 18TH SEPT.

The British India Steam Navigation Company's s.s. Merkara, homeward bound, sailed from Malta on Saturday, September 16th.

LONDON, 18TH SEPT., APT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats dull.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera ..... 4½d.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

3 per cent, Consols for account 95½

5 per cent, French Rente, 1872 .... 106½

Bar Silver 51 5/16

Arrival—Strathleven.

LINE REPORTS.—19TH SEPTEMBER.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Pera. Persian line right to London.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 19TH SEPT., 6-55 A.M.

French Steamer Tigre, from Aden, arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.—19TH SEPTEMBER.

(MADRAS TIMES.)

CANANORE, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind W., thermometer 82, barometer 29·89. Fall of rain 16 cents.

CALICUT, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind westerly 3, thermometer 78, barometer 29·98. Fall of rain 19 cents.

MANGALORE, 10-14 A.M.—Weather fine, wind S. E., N. E., N.-W., thermometer max. 81, min. 78. Fall of rain 79 cents.

TUTICORIN, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind E., thermometer 86, barometer 29·88.

VINGORLA, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind W. moderate, thermometer 82. Fall of rain 1 inch 42 cents.

THE Acting Inspector-in-Chief, Cotton Department, informs us that the crops in the three taloo kas of Sowda, Warangaum, and Julgaum—are in a very bad condition—so much so that even if favourable rain should come a 6 annas or 8 annas crop at the most can be expected, and it rain does not come on again at once the crops will fail entirely. The Bhosawul crops are fair, but rain is sadly needed. Chopra crops are improving. In Dhoolia taloo ka the crops in some fields are good but the generality are only medium. As regards Broach, Ahmedabad and Surat districts at present the crops are doing well. In Dharwar and the surrounding districts rain is greatly required and the ryots are waiting for the same to put in their seeds. In Sind the kharif cotton crops, of which cotton is one, are generally reported to be well throughout the province.

IT is said that the excitement among the Hindoos of Peshawur, caused by the conversion of a student of the Mission School, still continues. As some Mahomedans sympathise with the Hindoos in this matter, it will need very careful management on the part of the local authorities in order to prevent an outburst of popular feeling, which would, as a matter of course, lead to disastrous results.

WE learn from private letters received by yesterday's mail that a tribe of Bedouins attacked Medina during the past month, but as might have been expected unsuccessfully, the Pasha in command of the Turkish troops routing his undisciplined foes after some hard fighting. We have yet to learn further details, but the facts stated coming as they do from a reliable source, afford a fair ground for speculation as to the probable action of the people of the Hejaz, should an opportunity occur for throwing off the Turkish yoke, which is to them a burthen far from light.

A CONSTANTINOPLE telegram, dated August 31, says:—"A Council of Ministers, attended also by the great dignitaries of the empire, has been held, at which Prince Abdul Hamid has been proclaimed Sultan in place of Murad V. The announcement of the deposition of the Sultan Murad and the proclamation of Prince Abdul Hamid as his successor has been received with perfect tranquillity on the part of the population." A *Daily News* telegram from Scutari, in Albania, dated last evening, states that the accession of the new Sultan was being feted here. Abdul Hamid, the new Sultan, is a younger son of the late Abdul Medjid, and was born on the 22nd of September, 1842. He has consequently not yet completed his thirty-fourth year.

THE Hon'ble P. Macfadyen, Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, Madras, has, by desire of the Chamber, solicited from his Grace the Governor in Council, permission to give publicity at as early a date as possible to the monthly progress reports of the Harbour Works which the Chamber are informed are prepared for departmental purposes, as the progress of the Madras Harbour Works is a matter of deep interest to every one connected with the trade or otherwise interested in the welfare of this port. The Chief Engineer has been authorised to communicate the rate of progress with the pier, and the quantity of material deposited, to the Chamber of Commerce each month on receipt of the report from the Superintendent of the Harbour Works.

A TELEGRAM dated Bologna, Sept. 1, states that the trial of the Marchese Mantegazza before the Assize Court of this city on a charge of forging the names of King Victor Emanuel and Prince Humbert to a number of bills and other documents was concluded last night. The prisoner in the course of his examination admitted the falsity of the documents, but absolutely denied being himself the author of the forgeries. He refused, however, to reveal the name of the guilty party. The jury found that the prisoner was the sole author of all the forgeries, and the Public Prosecutor demanded a sentence of ten years' penal servitude. The sentence, which was pronounced this morning, ordered the Marchese Mantegazza to be imprisoned for eight years in a penal establishment.

THE first shipment of horses of the season from Australia has arrived at Madras and the usual spectacle of landing the animals can be witnessed daily. The way in which horses are landed in Madras is unique in its way, the *Madras Athenæum* says, for as it would be impossible to land them at the pier they have to be brought through the surf. As soon as a boat containing a horse has passed the outer surf, and just before it grounds, a scene of Pandamonium ensues, the shouting of the boatmen, the anything but moderate language of the Australian grooms, the yelling of native horsekeepers and the wash of the surf causing a very babel of sounds, which ceases at the moment the boat is to be overturned, which is done very cleverly and horse and boatmen are thrown into the water. It is a wonder that more accidents do not occur to the horses; occasionally one gets severely injured, but the proportion hurt is very small.

THE ruling passed in September 1873 with regard to registered newspapers has recently been modified as follows:—In cases where the word registered and the registered number of a newspaper are observed to be either wholly or partially hidden from its being carelessly folded, so that the Post Office cannot ascertain that it is a registered newspaper, except by pressing its fold or removing its wrapper, it is simply the business of the Post Office to satisfy itself that it is a registered newpaper by either pressing its fold or removing its wrapper and pass it as a registered newspaper, and point out to the sender the stipulated conditions rather than exact the penalties provided by too strict an adherence to the former rule of taxing such papers at letter rate of postage and demanding payment thereof. This ruling has consequently proved a great boon to the many who had not been aware of the prescribed working of the Post Office.

Indian Public Opinion reports with sincere regret the death, by his own hand, of Mr. R. Green, Assistant Engineer, Sirhind Canal, stationed at Bul, about ten miles from Ludhiana. The deceased paid a visit to a friend at the Sadr Station on Sunday last and returned to Bul, the Sub-Divisional head quarters, on the morning of the following day, and was dead by mid-day of the 12th. He inflicted on himself two wounds with a dagger, one in the neck and the other in the abdomen, and when discovered he had apparently bled to death. A rambling and very incoherent account that he has left of his recent mental sufferings does not afford a reasonable motive for his conduct, but renders it perfectly intelligible on the ground of insanity. His body was brought into Ludhiana for the usual inquest and interment. Mr. Green did very good work while on special duty in Bengal last year, and it is not too much to say that over-work in a malarious climate laid the germs of a disease which sapped his health and impaired his intellect. If anything could hasten the dreadful crisis, it was the isolated life which the emergencies of his service imposed upon him.

THE *Daily News* prints a long letter from its special commissioner in Bulgaria, drawing attention to the terrible condition of the country. There is, he says, no security for life or property. The Turkish population is armed; the Christians have been disarmed, and the former do exactly as they please. Every day the Bulgarians are robbed and plundered by their Mussulman neighbours. They are forced to work without pay; they are in some places obliged to pay for permission to gather their own harvest; they are robbed of their cattle and horses. If they complain or make the slightest show of resistance they are beaten and sabred. The country is in a state of complete anarchy. The Turkish authorities neither administer justice nor maintain order; they will do nothing, and they will if possible prevent anything from being done. Unless, therefore, Europe takes the matter in hand, disease, cold, and famine will do their worst, while at the same time there is imminent danger of another Mussulman rising far surpassing anything that has yet happened. The European colony at Philippopolis has formed a committee, under the presidency of the French Vice-Consul, for the relief of the sufferers in that district.

THE Japanese would like to change places with India, we may consider, for they complain that their imports exceed their exports with the result that all their gold is going out of the country. Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee would find himself puzzled if he were living in Yokohama instead of in Bombay, for his favourite theory that in all prosperous countries the imports exceed the exports is practically upset in Japan. Moreover the Japanese are quite right in their views. They say that the sudden changes in the manners of the people of Japan has induced them to make large purchases in Europe and America, instead of waiting the gradual development of their civilization. The consequence is that gold goes out of the country to pay for these luxuries and necessaries and to such an extent that the precious metals seem likely to disappear altogether from Japan. This state of affairs would be very disastrous, and one of the native papers in Yokohama says that the Government should at once set to work at the gold and silver, iron and copper mines which are to be found in Japan but which are not being worked now. The same remedy is suggested for the relief of Japan as is proposed in India, an increase in the products of the soil, so as to make the exports mount up in quantity and value. We believe the merchants in Bombay consider that an excess of imports over exports is objectionable, as money has to go out in payment, and this view of the matter is perfectly intelligible.

COMPARING the results of the districts for which complete returns have been received, the total deaths registered in the Punjab in the week ending 19th August were 7,127 against 5,675 in the previous week. Three hundred and twenty-six deaths were registered under the head of cholera against 202 in the previous week. The disease appears to be entirely confined to the Cis-Sutlej districts. From small-pox, 134 deaths were registered against 125 in the previous week. The mortality from this disease is steadily declining, though the numbers for the week under review are in excess of those of the previous week. There has been a great and very rapid increase in the mortality of the districts of Jullundar, Hoshiarpur, Amritsar, Lahore, and Kangra. The districts of Rawul Pindee and Jhelum are also unhealthy. A high rate of mortality continues to prevail in several of the large towns. The towns of Kasur, Rawul Pindee, and Jullundur suburbs are excessively sickly. The deaths registered in them during the week give an annual death-rate of 173, 107, and 106 respectively. In the 50 large municipal towns 1,103 deaths were registered, 571 being male and 532 female, giving a death-rate of 45 per mille of population; 1,134 births were registered, 584 being male and 550 female, giving a birth-rate of 46 per mille of population.

MUNICIPALITIES in India seem to have their era of troubles and that of Madras is now in great grief. Mr. Cunningham has come to the rescue but apparently without doing much more than talk just yet. We read in the *Madras Athenæum* the following description of the state of affairs at the present moment:—"The meeting of the Municipal Commissioners on Thursday last will long be remembered as an occasion on which natives showed how absolutely incapable they are of self government. Many years have elapsed since such a stirring speech as that of Mr. Cunningham has been heard in the municipal councils. The facts he brought forward showed that there must be fraud or incompetence somewhere in the Collector's department, for the city revenues have for several years been gradually decreasing for which no satisfactory explanation can be given, and yet in spite of this, a majority of the municipal commissioners, a majority composed entirely of natives, resolves that a committee of investigation is unnecessary. His Excellency the Governor, who takes a deep interest in the Madras Municipality, will most probably overrule this decision, when some startling revelations may be made. A bill for the amendment of the constitution of the Municipality will shortly be brought before the Legislative Council and it is to be hoped that in it some provision will be made for a better representation of the different interests in the city. At present the native interest is all powerful in all departments, hence the disgraceful sanitary state of Madras. As an example of how affairs have been carried on in one department, a case was brought before the meeting, in which an error of Rs. 20,000 had been made in a calculation, yet for two years it had remained undiscovered. To say that it was an error is perhaps to beg the question, for there are several things about the transaction which point to something very much worse than an error."

THE following extract from the *Pioneer*, the information our contemporary tells us is "absolutely certain," will remove impressions about the Staff Corps which without doubt are generally held, but which apparently are erroneous:—"A very curious fact relating to the Staff Corps has come to our knowledge. Certainly, if any one were asked how many superfluous Staff Corps colonels are knocking about India at present doing general duty, he would, taking into account all that is constantly being said of their great superabundance, make a very considerable guess in three figures. If the estimate were required to include all doing-duty majors as well, the guess would have to be expanded still more. We have, however, obtained absolutely certain information to the effect that the total number of general duty officers of field rank for the three Presidencies, all put together at a recent date, was seventy-three only. Considering the impressions which prevail about the Staff Corps, this is a very remarkable fact. Of course, as Colonel Chesney says in *Indian Polity*, if we remember rightly, in speaking of the Staff Corps, it is not a staff and it is not a corps. It is an anomalous institution which has come in of late years especially for as much abuse as has fallen to the lot of any human device; but at this moment there are many reasons for being scrupulously careful in judging the Staff Corps fairly. If there are only seventy three field officers belonging to the Indian army over and above those who are absorbed by regimental duty, then the Staff Corps has certainly not led us into quagmires of such magnitude as those it is commonly held responsible for. Again, how has it come to pass that, although the surplus of field officers is not so large as most people probably imagine, there is a surplus nevertheless. If the Staff Corps organisation had worked properly, it may be said there would be no such surplus. But let us be honest in our criticisms even of the Staff Corps. No one would contend that the periods of service, which under the Staff Corps system entitle officers to promotion, are too brief. There is nothing opposed to the eternal fitness of things in making a man a major, and then a colonel after the intervals at present appointed. The excessive abundance of field officers at present is due, of course, to the contraction of the Indian military system after the Mutiny. At the close of the Waterloo campaign some thousands of officers were, we believe, put compulsorily on half-pay. Nothing of that kind was done with officers of the Indian army after the Mutiny. The traditions of the Indian army were opposed to the European practice of turning officers adrift on the world, and the Government accepted the difficulty of providing in some way for a larger number than the wants of the service in time of peace demanded. While the officers were young, the embarrassment was not so serious as it has now become,—as it became, we should rather say, some years ago, when the number of unemployed officers of field rank was much greater than it is now. We are not prepared at this moment to say when the maximum point was reached, but we are prepared to say that it has now been passed, and that for some years past the number of unemployed field officers in India has been declining."

FESTIVITIES AT JEYPORE.

THE people of Jeypore began the present month with great rejoicings, the occasion being the observation of the birthday of the Maharaja. His Highness is deservedly popular among his subjects, and the event of this forty-third anniversary of his birth was especially a subject of congratulation because he had just recovered from a severe illness. After his visit to Simla, the Maharaja returned to Jeypore in impaired health, and his indisposition developed into a malarious fever which at one stage threatened to result fatally. He was assiduously attended throughout his illness by Dr. Husband, medical adviser to His Highness, surgeon to the Mayo Hospital and Superintendent of mofussil dispensaries and of vaccination, who took up his residence for the time being altogether in the palace. The special day of rejoicing was the 2nd inst. when a general holiday was observed, and a grand Darbar and State dinner were held. Captain Bayley, officiating Political Agent, Captain Jacob, Executive Engineer of the State, and a large number of the Thakore's Jagirdars and the high officials of the State were present. His Highness met with a very warm reception on making his appearance and a large crowd of people assembled outside the palace with a hope of getting a view of him. After the dinner in the evening, His Highness made a little speech, touching on the custom of the Rajpoots to eat out of the same dish and divide their food with each other. He said that from the most ancient times the occupation, of the Rajpoots caused sympathy with their clansmen to predominate over every other social feeling, so that they all regarded each other as brothers, and brotherly feeling could not be better expressed or more effectually manifested than by eating together in this manner. The utmost good feeling appears to exist between the Maharaja and his subjects, and not without reason, for Jeypore is one of the best governed among native States. Evidences of prosperity are to be found in abundance, and especially in the capital town, where immense social improvements have been recently carried out, including schemes for lighting the city with gas and for supplying the people with pure water.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

DHARWAR, 15TH SEPT.

THOUGH a small up-country station, let me tell you we have "our season" here as well as such places as Naini Tal, Simla, and Poona, and are now in the thick of it, or as I heard some one remark, who was evidently a fair daughter of Erin's Isle, "in the hoith of quality." Every one is busy making preparations for the Dharwar Week, which is to come off at the end of the month; and, if there is any truth in the old saying that "coming events cast their shadows before them," we ought certainly to have good amusement, for the number of mysterious meetings on the part of the *Select Committee* are as numerous they are mysterious. I am afraid it will be a sorry imitation of the Dharwar Weeks of years gone by, when we used to have large lotteries on horse races, pigeon matches, and, in fact, everything on which it was possible to gamble! I cannot say why sport seems to have died a natural, or rather an unnatural death, in the station, unless it is the want of *go* amongst the members of the Gymkhana. They tried hard to get up a couple of races for "the week" in the shape of a charger race and one for ladies' horses, but no one seemed inclined to enter their horses; so the idea fell through, and all we can get up for the amusement of our Belgaum guests is—badminton, lawn-tennis, cricket, and pigeon shooting. It is to be hoped that the "Select Committee," as they call themselves, will lay down some rules, for the two former games, or there will be endless disputes. It was only a few days ago, in playing off our own badminton tournament, that a question was mooted, which could not be decided, and which consequently gave cause for a good deal of hot argument with a certain amount of right on each side. Every station has its own rules regarding the game, at least such is my experience, so I hope some decisive ones will be settled upon before the matches come off; and then again regarding handicapping; for goodness sake let men do it who know *something* about it, for really those who undertook the difficult task of doing it for the station tournament, knew about as much of handicapping as they did of dress making and made such a mess of the whole thing, that there was not a good game throughout the tournament. The object of handicapping is to equalise the competitors, and not to show likes and dislikes; however, it is all over now and the best players won, although it was but a walk over. Our shed has been enlarged to about twice its former size (why, or at whose suggestion, no one seems to know), and is to be opened with ceremony, at least so I am given to understand. Anyhow the choir have been working up their hymns, &c., and "our *occasional* Padre" is to come in from Belgaum for the occasion; it will be rather a treat to see the choir, as Tommy in *Punch* has it in their night gowns." Who started such an absurd notion, I cannot imagine; it ought to be suppressed by the police. I hope the hint will be taken. The "eleven" have been hard at work, but from one who knows little of the game, although now past playing, I think they require a lot of coaching. The material is there, but it wants moulding. Our G. K. Secretary, who is also Captain of the team, has done his best to work them up, and I daresay we shall make a very fair fight for it against Belgaum. Our bowler appears to be badly chosen; they seem to sacrifice everything to pace; if they would only work with their heads as well as with their strength all would be well, and they would be very dangerous men to trifle with at the wickets, but as it is "byes" and "wides" seem to be the order of the day.

We are having splendid weather at present although somewhat unseasonable; agriculturists are all crying out for rain, and it is no doubt badly required, as we have had very little this year, which is very unusual.

BOMBAY.

ALTAMONT CHAPEL.—The Lord Bishop of Bombay will celebrate Holy Communion at Altamont Chapel at 7 A.M. on Thursday, the festival of St. Matthew.

SAILED DUE.—The Ripon, Commander Egger, from Alexandria with miscellaneous cargo, entered the Sassoon Dock yesterday at 10 A.M. and commenced discharging at once.

PARSEE NEW YEAR'S DAY.—To-day is the new year's day of the Shenshahi section of the Parsee community when all orthodox Zoroastrians deem it a duty to pass the day in prayers, feasting, and exchanging congratulations with friends and relations.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Yesterday, a cart-driver, named Rama Hurry, was fined Rs. 2 by Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, for torturing his bullock. He was charged at the instance of Mr. W. Smith, an agent to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

ALLEGED CHARGE OF CHEATING.—Mrs. Ellen Crago appeared before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, and applied for a summons against Mr. Gunputrao Narayen Laud, for cheating and dishonestly obtaining a certain sum of money in respect of a brougham which he had contracted to sell to her, but which he did not deliver according to the terms of his contract. His Worship said he regretted he could not assist her as the case appeared to him to be more of a civil than a criminal nature. The applicant then left the Court.

SELLING OFF.—The property in the office of the late *Indian Statesman* when sold in small portions a few days ago fully realised the expectations of the adventurous Borahs who paid down Rs. 4,600 for the purchase of the whole of it. We understand that the types sold for Rs. 900; the old newspapers for Rs. 500; the pamphlets for Rs. 150; the books for Rs. 200; the furniture for Rs. 1,000; the large printing press for Rs. 1,850 and the remainder of the press gear for about Rs. 1,400, making a total of Rs. 6,000, and thus putting Rs. 1,400 profit into the pockets of the Borahs.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, a Hindoo merchant, named Withuldass Narrotumdass, appeared before Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Senior Magistrate, and obtained a warrant for the arrest of Roopshunker Jaishunker, late a *mehta* or clerk in complainant's firm, charging him with criminal breach of trust and misappropriation of porperty in respect of a sum of Rs. 343-2-0, which sum the accused is alleged to have received on behalf of complainant's firm, and the account books kept by the accused being examined, deficits to the above amount were discovered in the month of January last, since which time the accused is said to have absconded to Cambay. Complainant has been now informed that accused had returned to Bombay about a week ago.

AN UNSUCCESSFUL DODGE.—On Monday last, in the Fort Police Court, Govind Gunnoo and Rama Narayan were charged before Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Senior Magistrate, with having committed an assault on Ramjee Vittoojee, on the night of the 21st August last. After hearing the evidence of the complainant and his witnesses the Magistrate asked the accused what they had to say, and if they had any witnesses. They denied the charge and said that they had summoned two witnesses. One of them having been examined, Mr. Vishnu Ghanasham, who conducted the prosecution, stated to the Court that the other witness was the complainant's wife, and that it was only a dodge on the part of the accused to summon her as a witness on their behalf, as she absolutely knew nothing about the case, not having been present at the time and place of the assault, and that in summoning her, their only object was to put a screw on the complainant and compel him to withdraw the charge, because he would have a great prejudice against his wife coming into Court, as every native naturally had. This would clearly appear, the pleader said, from the fact that, although the case had previously been twice before the Court—viz., on the 1st and the 8th instant, even the thought of summoning her as their witness did not occur to them till the 13th instant which was the date of the summons. He concluded by saying that under those circumstances, the Court would be pleased to excuse her attendance. The Magistrate accordingly dispensed with her evidence, and, holding the assault proved, bound the accused to keep their peace towards the complainant for the period of six months.

ASSAULT AT THE APOLLO PIER.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Senior Magistrate, a European seaman of the British ship Rifleman, named James Clements, was charged with assaulting Krishna Narayen, a peon of the Customs Preventive Service and attached to the Apollo Bunder station of the Customs Department. The circumstances of the assault are briefly these. It appears defendant arrived at the Apollo Pier, about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, in a hack buggy. He was the worse for liquor. An altercation ensued between defendant and the buggy driver regarding the fare, when defendant attempted to assault the driver; and the driver ran away pursued by defendant. The chase continued for some time, and evidently was amusing to the complainant, the Customs peon, who was laughing in his own sleeve. While looking out of a window of the Customs chowkey at the inebriated sailor, the defendant deliberately gave complainant rather a smart blow on the mouth with his fist, knocking him right over Mr. Inspector Ingram, of the Water Police, who then happened to be lying asleep in the same chowkey, where complainant was assaulted. This aroused Mr. Ingram, who, on ascertaining what had occurred, arrested the defendant. The defendant admitted that he had assaulted the complainant, but stated to the Magistrate that he was made sport of by complainant. His Worship in disposing of the case fined defendant Rs. 5, and ordered that Rs. 3 of the fine be paid to complainant as a compensation.

THE LECTURES AT THE FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.—The Rev. Father Rivington, who is delivering a series of lectures at the above place on "Human Nature," must feel that he is constructing only the walls of a house, the roof he cannot put on, for that he would find in his own Church, and he may not go there for his materials. The *Indu Prakash* writes as follows about the reference made in the last lecture to Professor Bain:—"The Revd. Father Rivington has been addressing the educated natives in the Framjee Cowasjee Institute. His first lecture, the subject of which was 'the development of our mind,' was delivered on Thursday, the 7th instant. The second on "the development of our moral nature," was delivered on Thursday last. May we enquire whether this series of lectures are the outcome of the warm controversy above adverted to and are intended to counteract the evil (?) consequences believed to be likely to follow from such writings as Mr. Wordsworth's? We have nothing to say with regard to the effects of the Revd. Father's orations on the audience, but we cannot refrain from alluding to the manner in which he referred to Professor Bain in the first instance. He said that the work, Emotions and the Will, (which is generally in favour with the educated natives) was written by 'a Mr. Bain.' Now we must take leave to say that this was far from dignified on the part of the Revd. Father. That a great thinker and philosopher like Bain, who is held in deservedly high esteem should have been referred to as 'a Mr. Bain' and especially by Father Rivington, who at the same meeting enunciated the principle of modesty as a guide for thinkers, appears to us a very wrong course indeed. He ought to have remembered the pithy maxim 'Do unto others as you would others should do unto you.' In justice, however, to the Revd. Father, it must be said that the second reference was all of respect and admiration for the man. But we maintain, nevertheless, that the reference in the first instance as 'a Mr. Bain' to a man of Professor Bain's powers, whether consciously or unconsciously, was not becoming."

THE GUZERATEE VERNACULAR CLASS AT THE GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

WE learn that the Guzeratee Vernacular Class at the Grant Medical College is to be closed under orders of the Government of Bombay, by the advice of the Surgeon General of the Indian Medical Department and the Director General of Public Instruction. The plea put forth for this proceeding is that the Government is anxious to save the annual cost of this class; and that the Surgeon General has been induced to give his sanction to its extinction out of deference to the opinion of the Director of Public Instruction, who considers that as the English language is being widely spread no necessity exists for maintaining this class any longer. The consequence is that in November 1878 this class will cease to exist. This Guzeratee class was formed in October 1873, and the cost for the first year was Rs. 1,740, for the second Rs. 10,860, and for the third year Rs. 13,380, the maximum charge to be reached. Of the 24 students of whom the class is composed, nine are entered to be instructed in the advanced subjects of the course and two teachers on Rs. 150 each should be engaged for the purpose, a teacher of surgery and midwifery and one of medicine and materia medica. From this extra appears the Government recoils and finds an excuse for its proceedings by falling back on the Director of Public Instruction and the Surgeon General. This result of a laudable attempt to teach medical students in their own language indicates the speculative character of our administration in India. The reasons for forming a Guzerattee medical class are apparent enough, but when the time comes for testing the value of the experiment the scheme is at once abandoned, ostensibly on the plea that the class that has been in existence for three years is no longer required, but really because in carrying out its economical plans the Government fixes on such small institutions as these to become victims of a sudden fall in the value of silver or any other unlooked for visitation. Whether the formation of this Guzerattee class was necessary cannot now be decided, for not sufficient time will have elapsed by November 1878 to allow the Principal of the Grant Medical College to form an opinion upon the utility of a vernacular class. The money already spent over the experiment must be looked upon as wasted. The students, too, who will attend lectures till November 1878 will, most probably, become indifferent knowing that their class is about to be extinguished. The whole business seems to have been very badly managed, and is only another proof how the practice of economy may easily be attended with a good deal of waste of public money, especially when the object seems to be to make the weakest go to the wall.

REFLECTIONS ON A RAMBLE ON THE GHATS.

(BY AN EMBITTERED PHILOSOPHER.)

A PLEASANT sense of reminiscences of one's early holiday-making comes over one in starting on a railway trip after having been chained by the leg to office work in Bombay during the monsoon. Once fairly started, and with time to look about nature, as seen through the window of a railway carriage in passing through the Concan and up the ghaut, appears so bright, green and cheerful, though withal somewhat moist, that remembering the appearance the same country presented a few months ago it seems impossible that we are gazing on an Indian landscape; and the heat, dust and discomforts of the hot weather are forgotten in the satisfaction and pleasure of the present.

Although, judging from our late experience, it would appear that writers in the English papers nurtured and carefully brought up in the London *World* of Grub Street, can over their short pipes and beer, and in virtue of apparently an inspired capacity, evolve from their inner consciousness a description for the benefit of their readers of European life as it is supposed by them to exist in India, and can inform them that H. H. the Maharaja of Vizianagram when visiting the Apollo Bunder, as "is his custom of an afternoon," is precluded from taking his "glass of wine" in company with the genial European spirits who frequent the refreshment bar of that place; that natives of 1-nd we live in are not admitted members of the Bombay Clubs, and several other matters in connection with our every day lives, proving the high-handed and brutal conduct of the overbearing European residents—they would scarcely be equal, gifted as they evidently are, above the run of ordinary men, to conjure up a truthful description of the beautiful scenery which *our* ghauts present at this season, as it is so utterly removed from what their out and dried conventional home idea would suggest in the way of natural beauty. Waterfalls tumbling and crashing over black rocks, magnificent ravines with gorgeous vegetation, shady nooks covered with ferns and dripping with moisture, distant glimpses of blue mountains, and all that is beautiful and romantic in nature, would not be likely to enter into any of their descriptions in any attempt to represent India. As they have to spice their dishes according to the palates of their customers, and consequently in any such description would have to present a picture consisting of a pagoda, a palm tree and an elephant in the foreground, even as they have been accustomed to do for the last fifty years, with the addition, to meet the present requirements of English public opinion, of an infuriated "Sahib" slashing and maiming a mild Hindoo native of the soil in the middle distance, whilst the background would be filled in by a representation of the Maharaja of Vizianagram being turned out of a Bombay Ballard room. If the many travellers who said but did not read, who scurried after the Prince in his tour through India, had simply devoted themselves to an endeavour to describe the people, and the natural beauty and scenery of the lands they visited instead of presenting to our countrymen at home a six hours at the seaside superficial and distorted view of the life and manners of the European residents, much evil discussion would have been averted; but perhaps the intelligence which was unable to represent truthfully what it saw in one case would have failed as dismally in attempting to describe the other. However, after all this wandering, whether our friends at home have a correct impression of the daily lives in India and of our treatment of the natives with whom we come in contact, and whether the gentlemen who are kind enough to immortalise us by description in their papers are in a position to know anything whatever about the matter or not, one thing remains certain—and that is, that under the influence of the delightful ride up the ghaut the latter containing all the brilliant metaphors and arguments which I had been studying for the past week, and with which I intended to have finally disposed for good and all of the great "postulate" "decaying creed" and "Kant" question, and all relating thereto, remains unwritten, and although the world will undoubtedly be the loser, man cannot live upon ghaut scenery alone be it ever so lovely. A disinterested Parsee is now asking me if I will take dinner at "Lanoli." I am in the hands of fate; it is my *kismet*; I can write no more.

APPLICATION FOR LEAVE TO SELL AN ANNUITY.

IN the matter of the Indian Trustees' Act, 27 of 1866, and in the matter of Luxmon Venayek and others, infants, by Venayekrao Ramchunder Luxmonjee, their guardian, being the petitioner.

Yesterday at the High Court, Mr. Farran, on behalf of the petitioner, applied to Mr. Justice Bayley for leave to surrender or sell an annuity of Rs. 50,000 granted by the Secretary of State to the late Ramchunder Luxmonjee on 23rd October 1857, and to include therein the interest of his (petitioner's) infant sons; and on the sale being agreed upon, to assign their interest in the annuity, and to hold the purchase money arising from the surrender or sale under the orders of the Court after paying thereout the debt due to Ardasir Hormusjee Wadia and secured upon the annuity.

The circumstances connected with the annuity in question are most singular. Luximon Hurrichundjee, the petitioner's grandfather, was possessed of immoveable property of considerable value, including the Clare and Carnac Bunders situated in Bombay. At the time of his death, the said bunders and certain other property had been mortgaged to Cowasjee Jehangir and were subject to mortgage debts amounting to Rs. 3,40,000. Ramchunder Luximonjee, his son and executor, in order to improve the bunders and other property afterwards borrowed a further sum of Rs. 1,50,000 and executed in his favour a mortgage for Rs. 3,95,412. In January 1860, for the purpose of paying off the above mortgage debt, Ramchunder and his mother borrowed of Messrs. David Sassoon and Co. Rs. 4,15,000, for which sum they executed a new mortgage of the bunders and other property as security. In October 1863, Ramchunder entered into an a greement with the Secretary of State for India, to whom he assigned the bunders and adjacent land in consideration of the mortgage debt of Messrs. David Sassoon, with the interest, being paid off, and in consideration of himself, his heirs and executors, being granted a perpetual annuity of Rs. 1,12,000, which Rs. 62,000 per annum became then payable, while the remaining sum, Rs. 50,000 per annum, became payable from 23rd October 1877. The Secretary of State reconveyed to Ramchunder the premises mortgaged to Messrs. David Sassoon and Co. except the bunders which had been assigned to him. In order to pay off certain debts Ramchunder in 1863 borrowed two sums aggregating Rs. 80,000, of Mr. J. P. Bickersteth on the security of, the annuity. During the share crisis Ramchunder borrowed large sums of money for his trade to the ex ent of more than twelve lakhs of rupees. In April 1865, he executed a mortgage of the annuity in favour of Mr. J. P. Bickersteth to secure payment of the sum of Rs. 80,000; and in July of the same year, he executed another mortgage in favour of Ardasir Hormusjee Wadia to secure a sum of four lakhs of rupees then advanced to him by Ardasir, and which he paid to his creditors. In September 1867, Ramchunder borrowed a sum of Rs. 25,000 from Mr. Charles Pelle on the security of the annuity. Thus on the 23rd October 1867, he was indebted to Ardasir Hormusjee, Mr. Bickersteth, and Mr. Pelle, in sums amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 8,53,000 secured upon the annuity, and he thereupon surrendered the annuity to the Secretary of State, who granted to Ramchunder, his heirs and executors, in consideration of such surrender, a new annuity payable from 23rd October 1877, and also paid to him (Ramchunder) a sum of eleven lakhs of rupees in cash. With this sum Ramchunder paid off certain debts with the exception of Rs. 2,10,000, which remained unpaid. To secure payment of the last mentioned sum, he mortgaged the new annuity in March 1867 to Ardasir Hormusjee Wadia. In order to pay off former mortgages upon the new annuity, and to raise money to enable him to resume business as a contractor, he mortgaged the new annuity in March 1870 to Ardasir Hormusjee Wadia to secure a sum of Rs. 4,50,000 with interest thereon at 7½ per cent per annum. This mortgage contained a covenant on the part of Ardasir to advance a further sum of Rs. 50,000 at the same rate of interest; and it was made redeemable on the 6th March 1877. Ramchunder Luxmonjee died in May 1874, leaving his son, the petitioner, and his widow as his executor and executrix. They were unable to keep down the interest accruing due under the mortgage, and in September 1876, the debt due to Ardasir at the foot of the mortgage amounted to Rs. 7,76,639; and compound interest was accruing due thereon at the rate of Rs. 58 240 per annum; so that on the 6th March 1877, when the mortgage is made redeemable, the debt will amount to Rs. 8,05,963. If the mortgagee elected to foreclose the mortgage, the interest of the infants in the new annuity would be lost to them. If he put the annuity for sale, it might not, it was feared, realise sufficient to pay off the debt. For these and other considerations the petitioner submitted it would be for the interest of his infant sons that the annuity should be at once surrendered or sold, and that petitioner be authorised to enter into negotiations to complete such surrender or sale subject to the approval of the Court.

Mr. Long, for Ardasir Hormusjee Wadia, the mortgagee, consented to the order being made as prayed and asked for leave to purchase the annuity if he could.

His Lordship made an order as prayed with liberty to Ardasir Hormusjee Wadia to purchase the said annuity; also with leave to add his costs of and incidental to his appearing upon this petition to his mortgage debt; and leave to apply as advised.

THE AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF RAILWAY SERVANTS IN INDIA.

A GENERAL meeting of the Bombay district of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in India was held on Monday evening, the 18th inst. at the head office of the Society, Byculla. There was a pretty fair attendance of Bombay members of the Society present, but owing to Mr. Atkins, the general secretary, having previously intimated that he would not be able to attend the meeting although summoned to do so becoming known, several of the members of this district did not put in an appearance.

Mr. William Trant, honorary vice-president of the Society, being called to the chair, the meeting was declared open. The chairman then proceeded to read a letter from Mr. Atkins excusing himself from attending the meeting; then was read the letter from the chairman of the executive council at Allahabad in reply to the telegram sent to them informing them of Mr. Atkins' refusal to discuss the question in regard to the dispute going on between the Bombay district and the executive council. Some of the members present complained of Mr. Atkins' conduct and his neglect to attend both at this meeting and the meeting held on Saturday, the 9th instant, and said they were anxious to have the differences cleared up that at present exist between them and the executive council owing to a misrepresentation made to the executive council, the author of which is believed to be the general secretary. The minutes and resolutions of the meeting held on the 9th instant were then read and confirmed, after which the minutes and resolutions of the meeting held at Lanowlee by the members of the branch district of the Society were read and passed. In conclusion the following resolutions were passed:—

Proposed by Mr. Anderson, and seconded by Mr. Lyons, That it is deeply to be regretted that though this is the third meeting Mr. Atkins has been summoned to attend since his arrival in Bombay he has refused to do so, thus showing a disposition on his part not to give the explanation that he says he is directed to give by the executive

command of Tussum Bey of Karlovo, attacked the place. A few shots were fired, when the villagers surrendered and fled to Koprishtitza and to the mountains. More than 250 Bulgarians were killed chiefly women and children. The Turks claim that fourteen Mussulmans (including gipsies) were killed before and during the fight. As soon as the Bashi-Bazouks entered the town they pillaged it and burned it. Among other things, 450 copper stills, used in making attar of roses, were carried away to the Turkish villages. Subsequent parties carried off all that was left, even to the nails from the doors and the tiles from the roofs. The church was desecrated and blown up. Tussum Bey for this exploit was decorated with the Mejidie.

Koprishtitza (Avrat-Alan), although one of the first villages to rebel, was one of the last to be attacked. Warned by the fate of Klissura and Panagurishta, the leading inhabitants themselves arrested the ringleaders of the insurrection and sent to Philippopolis for regular troops. In spite of this the bearers of submission were fired on, and one the priest Dontcho, was killed, the town was several times pillaged, many of the women were violated, and about thirty persons were killed. The town was not burned, and a general massacre was avoided by large presents of money paid by the leading inhabitants to the Turkish commanders. Three shots were, however, fired at the church, but did little damage. The villagers admit having killed ten Turks and forty gipsies, the latter being suspected of an intention to plunder the town. The Turks claim a total loss of seventy-one.

Panagurishta (Oolak-koui) was attacked by a force of regular troops, together with Bashi-Bazouns, on May 11. Apparently no message to surrender was sent. After a slight opposition on the part of the insurgents the town was taken. Many of the inhabitants fled, but about 3,000 were massacred, the most of them being women and children. Of these about 400 belonged to the town of Panagurishta, and the others to nine neighbouring villages, the inhabitants of which had taken refuge there. Four hundred houses, including the bazaar and the largest and best houses, were burned. Both churches were completely destroyed, and almost levelled to the ground. In one an old man was maltreated on the altar, and afterwards burned alive. Two of the schools were burned, the third—looking like a private house—escaped. From the numerous statements made to me, hardly a woman in the town escaped violation and brutal treatment. The ruffians attacked children of eight and old women of eighty, sparing neither age nor sex. Old men had their eyes torn out and their limbs cut off, and were then left to die, unless some more charitably disposed man gave them the final thrust. Pregnant women were ripped open and the unborn babes carried triumphantly on the points of bayonets and sabres, while little children were made to bear the dripping heads of their comrades. This scene of rapine, lust, and murder was continued for three days, when the survivors were made to bury the bodies of the dead. The perpetrators of these atrocities were chiefly regular troops commanded by Hafiz Pacha. The Turks claim and the villagers admit the death of fourteen Mussulmans, two of whom were women who were killed with arms in their hands during a conflict with a party that refused to surrender to the insurgents.

In conclusion, Mr. Schuyler declares that the report of the special Turkish Commissioner Edib Effendi, "may be characterised as a tissue of falsehoods."

THE THUNDERER EXPLOSION.

At the twelfth meeting of the jury engaged in the inquest on the bodies of the victims of the Thunderer explosion, on Aug. 25, Mr. Bramwell said the accident was caused by the sticking of the safety-valves in the ordinary course of work, and not from any tampering. Messrs. Humphrys and Tennant, the contractors, were, he said, honourable men, far above such conduct, and he was convinced that any suggestion of tampering had been made in ignorance, and without the shadow of foundation. The boiler gave way in the weakest part, and, had that been stronger, the explosion would have been aggravated. Had it been a cylindrical boiler the destruction would have been greater. On Aug 28, the proceedings were commenced by the coroner making the announcement, that Mr. Church, who claimed to represent the relatives of some of the deceased, had written to the Home Secretary complaining that he had been denied the privilege of putting questions to the witnesses and of making an examination of the vessel. The coroner detailed the reply he had sent to Mr. Cross, and he again received the approval of the jury for the steps which he had taken. The first part of the sitting was occupied with the reading of the evidence which had been given by Mr. Bramwell, the civil engineer. At the close of this Mr. Thesiger, who appears for the contractors for the boilers of the Thunderer, said that the opinion of the engineers who had examined the vessel on their behalf was identical with that of the witness, and he should not therefore call them. Mr. Foote, one of the engineers, said that on July 7 he lifted the safety-valve of the exploded boiler, and he was sure it could not stick from corrosion in seven days. On Aug. 29 Mr John Oliver, inspector of machinery afloat, said he was of opinion that had the safety valves been made with less leverage they would not have stuck. He recommended for adoption throughout the navy small open additional safety valves, to be fixed to the front of the boiler, weighted at a few pounds above the pressure at which the boiler worked, so that when it blew off it would be known the other valve was defective, and it would consequently give warning long before pressure arrived at bursting point. The inquest was concluded on Aug. 30. The verdict of the jury was that the deaths were accidental, that the accident was due to the sticking of the safety-valves from the contraction of their metal seats, and that the stop-valve being closed was contributory to the accident. The jury made a number of technical recommendations with a view of guarding against such a calamity in the future, and added that the boilers of the Thunderer were of excellent material and workmanship. They thought, also, that further scientific experiments should be made into the construction and strength of flat stayed surfaces. The foreman of the jury, in some remarks which he made after delivering the verdict, expressed their sympathy with the sufferers and the bereaved.—Eighteen of the men injured by this catastrophe, Engineer Weeks, who evinced such great courage, being amongst the number, and nearly 400 persons either working on board the Thunderer or their relatives, held a thanksgiving tea meeting and service at Portsmouth on Aug 26. Apologies for unavoidable absence were read from Capts. Wilson and Bey, and from Commander Jackson, Major Gen. Burroughs and Col. and Mrs. Urmston delivered addresses.

THE RETURNS OF CHINA TRADE.

(*N. China Herald.*)

The Returns of Trade show an increase in both the gross and the net trade of Shanghai, during the past year, over its predecessor. The figures of 1874 were the lowest since 1870—Tls. 105,100,000, of which Tls. 39,000,000 was set down as the net value of the trade of the port, deducting re-exports. The gross value in 1875 was 109,300,000, and the net value 44,800,000. The former figures are still below either of the three years 1871-73, but the net trade was greater than in any year of the preceding five except '71. The increase was in native produce, both imports and exports. The gross value of Foreign imports was Tls. 46,640,000 or Tls. 850,000 less than the previous year, and lower than in any year of the preceding five. Re-exports stand also at a lower figure than in any year of the preceding five; thus actually leaving the net import—the quantity remaining in Shanghai—greater than in any year since '71, although the gross import was less. The falling off in opium alone, however, more than accounts for the total decrease. Only 35,000 chests were imported, valued at Tls. 6,713,000, against 44,000 chests valued at Tls. 8,079,600 in 1874. The gross import of shirtings during the year was 5,100,000 pieces, against 5,400,000 in 1874; and of T-cloths 2,700,000, which shows an increase of nearly 1,200,000 pieces. The import of woollens shows scarcely any difference from the previous year in the total, although there were material variations in detail.

Apart from the Indian trade, which is set down at Tls. 14,000,000, against Tls. 20,000 000 in 1875, the respective shares taken by foreign countries in the import trade show very little variation. It is indeed really a British trade, as Great Britain and her dependencies contribute some Tls. 41,000,000 to the gross total, Japan coming next with Tls. 2,319,000, and the United States next with Tls. 1,015,000; while all the Continent of Europe contributes only Tls. 716,485—a total which is eclipsed by Singapore and Australia. In exports the case is different, though Great Britain still stands at the head of the list, taking herself Tls. 14,500,000 out of the total Tls. 30,000,000. France here figures for Tls. 7,404,000, represented of course chiefly by silk, and the United States for Tls. 5,359,000. The total amount of duties collected was Tls. 3,570,216, of which exactly half was paid under the British flag, exclusive of Tls. 791,475 which is credited separately to opium, but which of course comes also chiefly under the same head. The French flag ranks next, having contributed Tls. 456,851, and the American next, Tls. 229 370. German ships and Chinese owned vessels of Foreign type each contributed Tls 100,000. Out of 272 vessels employed in the foreign import trade, Great Britain owned 185, America 23, Germany 19 and France 18; and out of 182 employed in the export trade, Great Britain owned 120, America 19, Germany 12 and France 14. The value the silk cargo carried by the French mail steamers, however, brings up the value of the export cargoes they carried over the British total. 142 vessels under British flag were employed in the coast trade, against 46 American, 20 German and 7 French. The entire carrying trade with Shanghai, both foreign and coastwise, employed 899 vessels, representing a tonnage of 2,591,171, and which made 3,854 trips. The share of each nationality was—British, 518 vessels, representing 1,101, 601 tons; American, 132, representing 887,017; German, 61, representing 82,893; French, 40, representing 110,019; 17 Danish vessels and 16 Japanese, two or three each Spanish, Swedish, Norwegian, and Austrian, and 14 belonging to non-treaty Powers go to make up the total. China herself contributed 81 vessels, representing a tonnage of 288,549, or rather less than 10 per cent. of the whole. The total value of the cargoes so carried is set down at Tls. 173,782, 549; of which, in round numbers, Tls. 45,000,000 were foreign imports, and Tls. 32,000,000 foreign exports; Tls. 58,000,000 coast trade outwards, and Tls. 36,000,000 coast trade inwards. Many of our local readers, of course, have the Trade Returns in their hands, and will note these figures for themselves. But many others do not see the volume, and will probably be interested in the results disclosed.

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HAS much pleasure in announcing to the Ladies of Bombay, Poona, and Out-stations, that she has JUST RECEIVED a choice and beautiful SELECTION of MILLINERY consisting of BONNETS and HATS handsomely Trimmed, FRENCH FLOWERS, BALL DRESSES and other ARTICLES too numerous to mention.

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Have just received a Splendid Assortment from the *First Manufacturers, Lincoln, Bennett & Co., Ellwood and Sons and Andre.*

DRESS HATS.

Lincoln, Bennett & Co.'s Black Silk, best quality	Rs. 16 8
Lincoln, Bennett & Co.'s Drab Naples Felt, best quality	„ 12 8

LIGHT HATS,

FOR EVENING WEAR.

ELLESMERE—Black Stiff Felt, Medium, Square Crown, Wide and Narrow Brims	„ 9 8
ELLESMERE—Light Fawn, the latest novelty, High Stiff Square Crown	„ 10
GENEVA—Black Soft Felt, High Square	„ 8 8
GENEVA—Light Fawn, Soft Felt, High Square	„ 9 8
TALBOT—Black Soft Felt, Square Crown, Spring Brim	„ 8 8
Drab do. do.	„ 9 8
ROCHDALE.—Drab Stiff Felt, Round Crown, Wide Brim, Ventilated air space Lining	„ 10 8
STAMFORD.—Black Merino on Cork, High Square Crown, very light, weighing only 2½ ozs	„ 7 8
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Scarborough, Black and Drab Soft Felt throughout, a good Travelling Hat	Rs. 8 8
Boy's Royston Black Soft Felt	„ 6 8
Tweed Hats, Lined Silk, for Travellers	„ 5 0
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Black Velvet Turbans, Lined Silk	„ 5 0
Tweed Caps, Lined Silk (Ear Flaps)	„ 5 0
Sesl Skin Turbans, Lined Silk	„ 7 8
Ditto Caps (Ear Flaps)	„ 5 8
Scotch Caps, Glengarrys, Lined Silk	„ 5 8
Straw Hats, Best Chip, Black Ribband Band	„ 5 8

LADIES' SUN HATS.

Ladies' Terai, now so much worn	Rs. 13 8
Ladies' Alpine Hats, turn up at the side, wide Brim and well ventilated	„ 12 8
Ladies' Beatrice Hats, turn down all round, very wide Brim	„ 15 8
Ladies' Milton, a splendid protection, beautifully light, and well ventilated	„ 15 8
Ladies' Cork and Felt, mixture covered White Doe	„ 20 0
Ladies' Drab Helmets, all shapes	„ 12 8
Lincoln, Bennett & Black Silk Riding	„ 18 8

PITH HELMETS.

Covered White Drill and Lined Silk, well ventilated	Rs. 10 8
White Doe	„ 12 8
Drab Felt Helmets, very light	„ 10 8

REGULATION HELMETS.

Cork on Felt covered White Drill	Rs. 15 8
Extra Quality, very strong	„ 18 8
Extra quality covered White Doe	„ 20 0
Ivorine gilt Spikes and Chains, for the above.	

DRAB FELT HELMETS.

Fitted with Patent Easy Inner Band	Rs. 18 0
The same make with raised felt outside Turban, a splendid protection	„ 18 0
Drab Felt Helmets, very light	„ 15 8

SHOOTING HATS.

Covered with Tan Flax, wide Brim, bound Leather. highly recommended for Mofussil Wear	Rs. 15 8
Covered with White Drill, the same shape	„ 15 8
Extra quality, double layers of Cork to resist the Hottest Weather	„ 18 0
Drab Hunting Helmets, a light Hat for the Hills or early Morning Wear	„ 12 8
The "Terai Hat," best quality made	„ 13 8

Just arrived a LARGE STOCK of Gents', Ladies' and Children's SOLA TOPEES all sizes

Less Ten per Cent. for prompt Cash.

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LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

BEFORE buying any other, the Public are requested to see the Machines or send for the Prospectus to

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TWEEDS AT A GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.

COATS D. B. and TROUSERS, fine Wool, strong, and just the thing for Office or Jungle Wear	Rs.	16	to 20
SCOTCH TWEED, superior quality, COATS and TROUSERS	„	25	to 30
WEST OF ENGLAND TWEED, New Pattern, ditto ditto	„	35	to 40
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JUST ARRIVED,

ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATERPROOF SUITS.

WELL-KNOWN TO RESIST THE SEVEREST WEATHER AND WARRANTED NOT TO STICK TOGETHER.

For Suits, send size of chest, Height and	Rs.	27
Military Regulation Waterproof Capes	„	35

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PRIZE MEDAL,

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SHERRIES.

	Duty and Town Dues Paid. Rs. a.	Quarts Per Doz. Rs. a.	Pints Per Doz. Rs. a.
OLD PALE SHERRY, (our own), recommended; an excellent Dinner Sherry; dry	18 0	...	
VINO DE PASTO, Pink capsule (our own), pale and dry	18 0	...	
AMONTILLADO, Light Pink capsule (our own), dry and delicate	31 0	...	
MANZANILLA, Blue capsule (our own), full bodied, nutty, and dry	33 0	...	
AMOROSO, Green capsule (our own), very choice and superior	37 0	...	
MONTILLA of Cordova (red capsule), the perfection of dry wine, highly recommended to Connoisseurs	35 0	...	

PORTS.

OLD PORT from the Alto Douro district, well matured in wood, plain capsule	20 0	...	
VERY OLD PORT (brown capsule and label), recommended	32 0	...	
SUPERIOR OLD PORT (black capsule and label), possessing the invigorating properties required by invalids	24 0	...	
EXTRA FINE OLD PORT (particular blue capsule and label): this superlative wine is from one of the first vineyards in Portugal	34 0	...	

CHAMPAGNES.

OUR OWN (signed ticket) Private Cuvee Extra Dry	46 0	24 0	
Do. Vintage 1868	40 0	24 0	
AYALA & Co.'s Chateau d' Ay, extra dry quality	40 0	21 8	
Do do in Magnums	70 0	...	
Do do ½ pints, suitable for Invalids	15 0	...	
FERMUNET ses FILS (Fleur de Bouzy)	38 0	21 0	
GRISLER'S (India special)	50 0	27 8	
JULES MUMM'S First quality (white label)	49 0	26 0	
BARON DE SAULT'S (for Tiffin)	27 8	14 8	

BORDEAUX—RED AND WHITE.

ST. JULIEN MEDOC (our own)	11 0	6 8
CHATEAU LAROSE (our own)	16 0	8 12
CHATEAU LEOVILLE „	18 8	10 8
PAUILLAC „	17 0	9 8
ST. ESTEPHE „	15 8	8 12
MOUTON D'ARMAILHAC (our own brand)